



Panel on Tomb at Nysa.

EXCELLENCE IN ARCHITECTURE.

ROYAL ACADEMY LECTURES, 1905.

By Professor AITCHISON, R.A.,

PAST PRESIDENT R.I.B.A. ROYAL GOLD MEDALLIST.

THESE lectures are mainly addressed to the students of architecture who have not only to get their living by the art, but who hope to acquire at least reputation, if not fame.

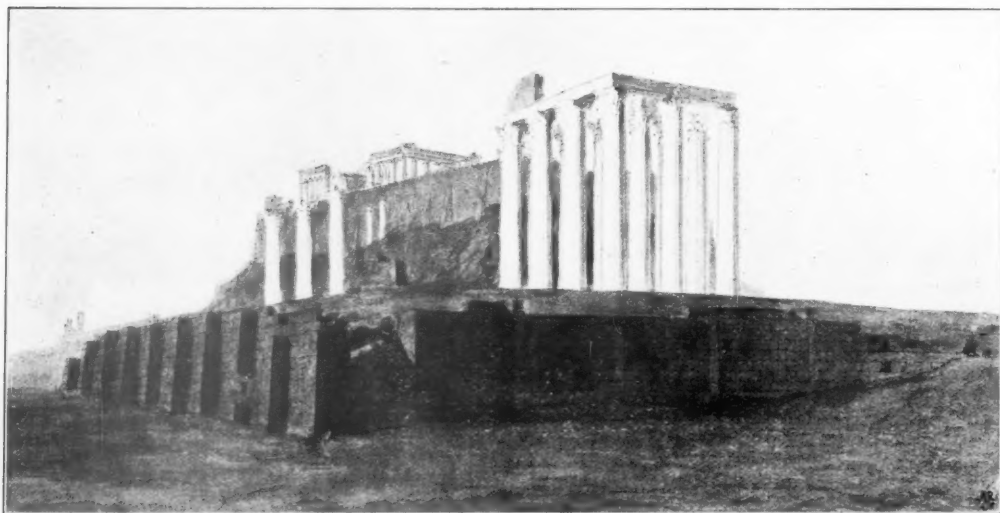
But I also want all my audience to take deep interest in architecture and consider what it does for a nation, as well as to cultivate such a knowledge of the art as may make them more or less judges of the buildings they see. Nothing tends so much to damp the ardour of those who practise a fine art as the utter indifference to which it is frequently condemned, particularly in the case of our own art, and that crass ignorance that supposes all the elaborate arrangements and beauty of a finished building to be self-made. If there were none who could be impressed by the other fine arts, who would take the trouble to study them? If poetry did not cause deep emotion and delight, what poet would take the endless trouble of perfecting his effusions?

It is evident that at certain epochs the desire for certain capabilities is on the top of Fortune's wheel, while at other times the desire for the same capabilities is in the mud. I think it is clear that in the fifteenth century the desire of most people in Italy was for excellence in the visual fine arts, and in consequence many of the youths born in that century ardently desired to be painters, sculptors, and architects. At other epochs, though these fine arts may have been desired, the passion was for something else, as it is now for mechanical ingenuity in England. About the sixth century B.C., when Pisistratus was King of Athens, he must have felt that there was a great longing for poetry among the people he ruled over, for he had the scattered remains of Homer's poetry collected, and made up by the best poets he could get.

After the victory of the Greeks over the Persians at Marathon, Æschylus, who fought there, wrote his sublime plays. Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound" will give a better idea of them than any prose translation. After the crushing defeat of the Persians at the naval

battle of Salamis and at the land battle of Plataea, other poets sprang up, and architecture, sculpture, and painting made great strides, as exhibited at the building of the Parthenon by Ictinus, the Propylea by Mnesicles, the colossal statue of Athene in ivory and gold by Pheidias, and the marble reliefs on the Parthenon by other sculptors. The only painting that could have come down to us is on vases. Sculpture so progressed that it is hardly possible to believe that the old iconic figures found in the ruins of the temples destroyed by the Persians could have been carved in the same century that produced the sublime sculpture of Pheidias and his compeers. The great poets who sprang up about this time were Sophocles and Euripides, the tragic poets, and the comic poet Aristophanes, whose sarcasm is well given by Hookham Frere.

Great architecture has this advantage, that although it is perhaps not so lasting as great poetry, it is more striking on account of its size and the labour obviously necessary to



TEMPLE OF JUPITER, ATHENS.

From a Water-colour Drawing by Sir Robert Smirke, in the Institute Collection.

produce the form. The architecture of Greece is the most perfect that man has yet invented. The shape into which the marble was converted was the most perfect that man could imagine, for the atmosphere and sunlight of Greece, the study of light, shade, and shadow, in the clear air of Greece, with its blinding sunshine, is quite marvellous. When I was in Greece, not twenty years ago, some of the minute architectural mouldings of the Propylea looked as perfect as if they had been worked yesterday, though the month was November and the hour between eight and nine in the morning. The Grecian Doric capital produced the most perfect piece of light, shade, and shadow that has ever been invented.

Viollet-Le-Duc says moulding is architecture; be that as it may, it is obviously absurd to use mouldings that are generally invisible. In England for months you cannot distinguish the columns of a portico from the spaces between them. The Grecian Doric capital in England is mostly the least effective of any architectural invention, as the Greek mouldings lose all their perfection in our sunless and misty climate. I greatly fear, too, that the

English people of our time take so little interest in architecture that no architect takes the trouble to invent mouldings that are effective in our climate. We do not even feel, as the Romans did, how grand buildings impressed strangers as well as their own countrymen.

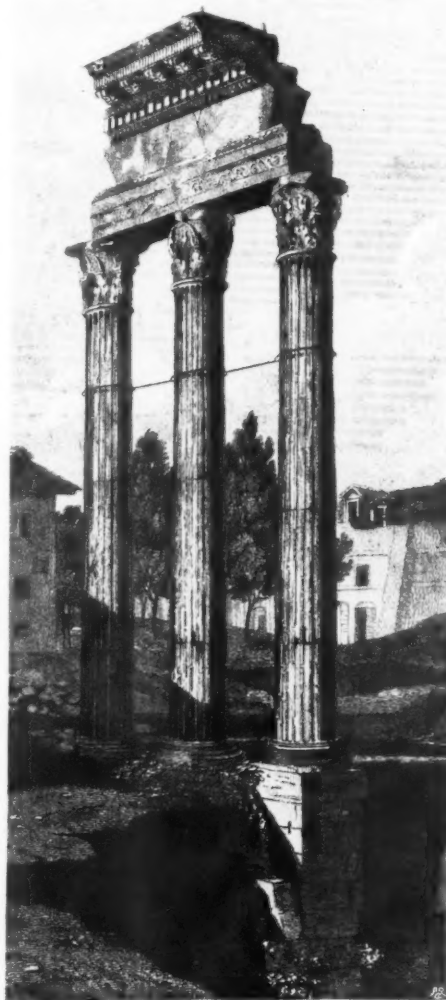
I will give you from Ammianus Marcellinus the account of the Emperor Constantius' visit to Rome, and of the buildings that most interested him.

"Admiring the temple of the Tarpeian Jupiter, which is as much superior to other temples as divine things are superior to those of men; and the baths of the size of provinces; and the vast mass of the amphitheatre, so solidly erected of Tibertine stone, to the top of which human vision can scarcely reach, and the Pantheon with its vast extent, its imposing height, and the solid magnificence of its arches, and the lofty niches rising one above another like stairs, adorned with the images of former emperors; and the temple of the city, and the forum of peace, and the theatre of Pompey, and the Odeum, and the racecourse, and the other ornaments of the Eternal City.

"But when he came to the forum of Trajan, the most exquisite structure, in my opinion, under the canopy of heaven, and admired even by the deities themselves, he stood transfixed with wonder, casting his mind over the gigantic proportions of the place, beyond the power of mortal to describe, and beyond the reasonable desire of mortals to rival. Therefore giving up all hopes of attempting anything of this kind, he contented himself with saying that he should wish to imitate, and could imitate, the horse of Trajan, which stands by itself in the middle of the hall, bearing the emperor himself on his back" (Amm. Marcellinus, bk. xv., ch. 5, A.D. 355).

In the thirteenth century Florence produced Dante, one of the great poets of the world, and shortly after his death in 1321 immense strides were made in the study of the Greek language and literature. The fourteenth century was the main educational time of the Italians, and in the fifteenth century all the fine arts flourished; but though the Renaissance architects were very clever men, they never took the elaborate pains that the Greeks took to perfect their mouldings, so that they might excite the perennial admiration of mankind. They were satisfied with the dull mediocrity of the Roman mouldings.

Ernest Renan speaks with rapture of the beauty and perfection of Greek architecture,



TEMPLE OF JUPITER STATOR, ROME.

From Cressy & Taylor's *Architectural Antiquities of Rome*.



From Defrasse & Lechat's *Epidaure*.

and says that he had read of perfection, but never saw it till he went to Athens, and he makes fun of the attempts of the Romans and medievals to compare themselves with the Greeks.

The object is to show the students how perfection may be attained, for, as Aristotle says in his "*Nicomachean Ethics*," we do not want to study virtue to know what it is, but to become virtuous ourselves. Genius, with untiring industry and study, will perfect most things.

We want to have a clear idea first of what we like; I mean the proper sequence of shapes, whether simple or complex. The material we have to work in is mostly moderately fine-grained limestone; marble will not stand our climate. We must also have in mind at what season we want our mouldings to show, *i.e.* whether in clear weather and sunlight, or in slight mist, for dense fogs and dense mists render everything invisible. The students have probably noticed that at the culminating point of Attic architecture, mouldings were scarcely used from the top of the capital to the crowning ovolo of the pediment; at the Parthenon there is only one hawk's-bill moulding and one minute bead; the only divergences from plain surfaces and their returns at right angles are the splayed soffits of the mutules, the only other splays being those of the sinkings of the triglyphs: all these simple forms of elaborate proportions were set off by the most perfect figure sculpture the world has yet seen. For inside work in England you may consider yourself in Greece with the brilliant light of electricity or incandescent gas instead of the sun.

Locke and Helvetius both believed that a child's mind when first born was like a sheet of white paper with nothing on it, and that it was merely accident that caused the mind to proceed in any particular direction; but man, like other animals, is born with certain instincts

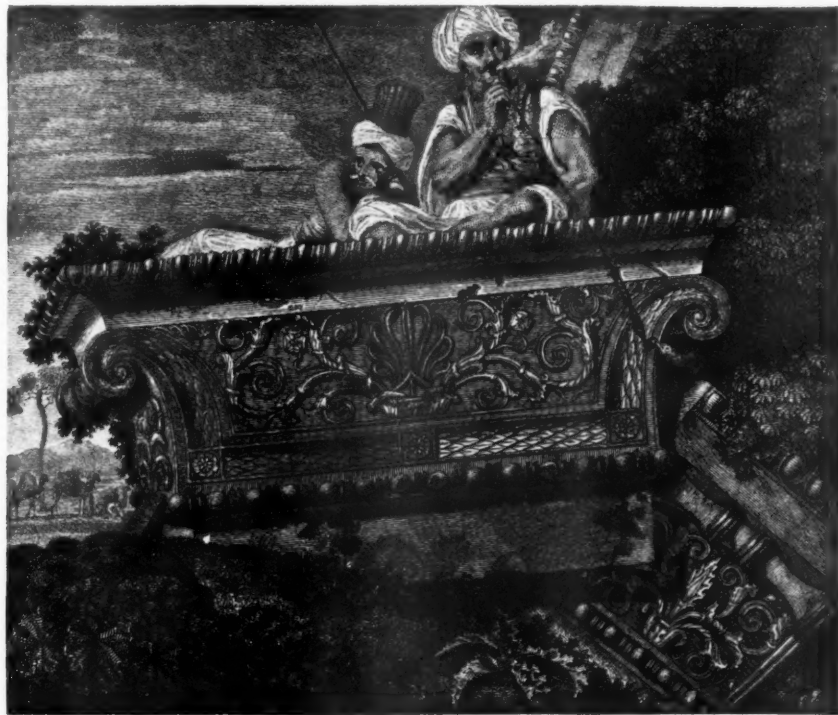
as well as with certain capacities—I very much doubt if young wolves or lions could be brought up to eat grass and thrive on it.

As industry is so important a matter in every occupation, it has been the fashion of all teachers to pretend that it is mere industry that makes men distinguished, forgetting altogether the native capacity and inclination. I recollect when a child being given a story to read which told me how some village schoolmaster had got a bust of Sir Isaac Newton, and had written under it, "What man has done man can do," intimating that all the young clodhoppers who chose to be industrious might find out another law of the universe, if there be one, to compare with that of gravity, and make advances in mathematics to rival Newton's, although De Morgan said that when Newton published his *Principia* he did not believe there were more than three people in Europe that could understand it.

The Latin saw says, "Poeta nascitur non fit" (a poet is born, not made), which was no doubt the result of experience; but Ben Jonson added this line to it:

"For a good poet's made as well as born,"

and that is perfectly true of every inventive fine art. But most of those who have succeeded deny the gift of Nature, *i.e.* that of invention, being born in them, and attribute their excellence wholly to their own industry and perseverance. It is considered useful for young people to be taught untruths, though I have never seen the benefit of it; and certainly, for our own art, it is as well to try to get those who are blessed with the inventive faculty, instead of



CAPITAL OF ONE OF THE ANTÆ AT DEDYME.
From *Antiquities of Ionia*.

trying to teach invention to those who are born without it. It is not surprising that industry should have been so much insisted on, for nothing can be done without it; but it has been so turned from its original meaning that it has become a curse rather than a blessing. As a clever architect said, "so many mistake industry for talent." We must bear in mind that to an intelligent man the fact of his being born with a great mental gift is like the old saying of being born with a silver spoon in one's mouth. It is no credit to the man, while industry is a virtue. Nearly all great men have insisted that they were no cleverer than others, and had no particular gift. From the necessity of the case, industry must be a very common gift, and



THE ERECHTHEION AND CARYATID TEMPLE.

can always be taught with the aid of a stick; so we should have had many Newtons, many Shakespeares and Miltons, many Turners and Reynoldses, many Raffaels and Michelangelos, if that genius that has made them foremost in the rolls of fame were to be had by common industry. I have noted down a few of the celebrities whose words or actions have pointed towards native tastes, but still it is no doubt true that many men born with artistic invention have never brought it to perfection from the want of industry. Pope says of himself,

"As yet a child nor yet a fool to fame,
I lisped in numbers, for the numbers came."

Blaise Pascal was by his father's orders kept ignorant of anything concerned with geometry, as the elder Pascal had devoted himself to geometry, and had not made that success in the world he anticipated. One day his father wanted Blaise, and, inquiring for him, heard

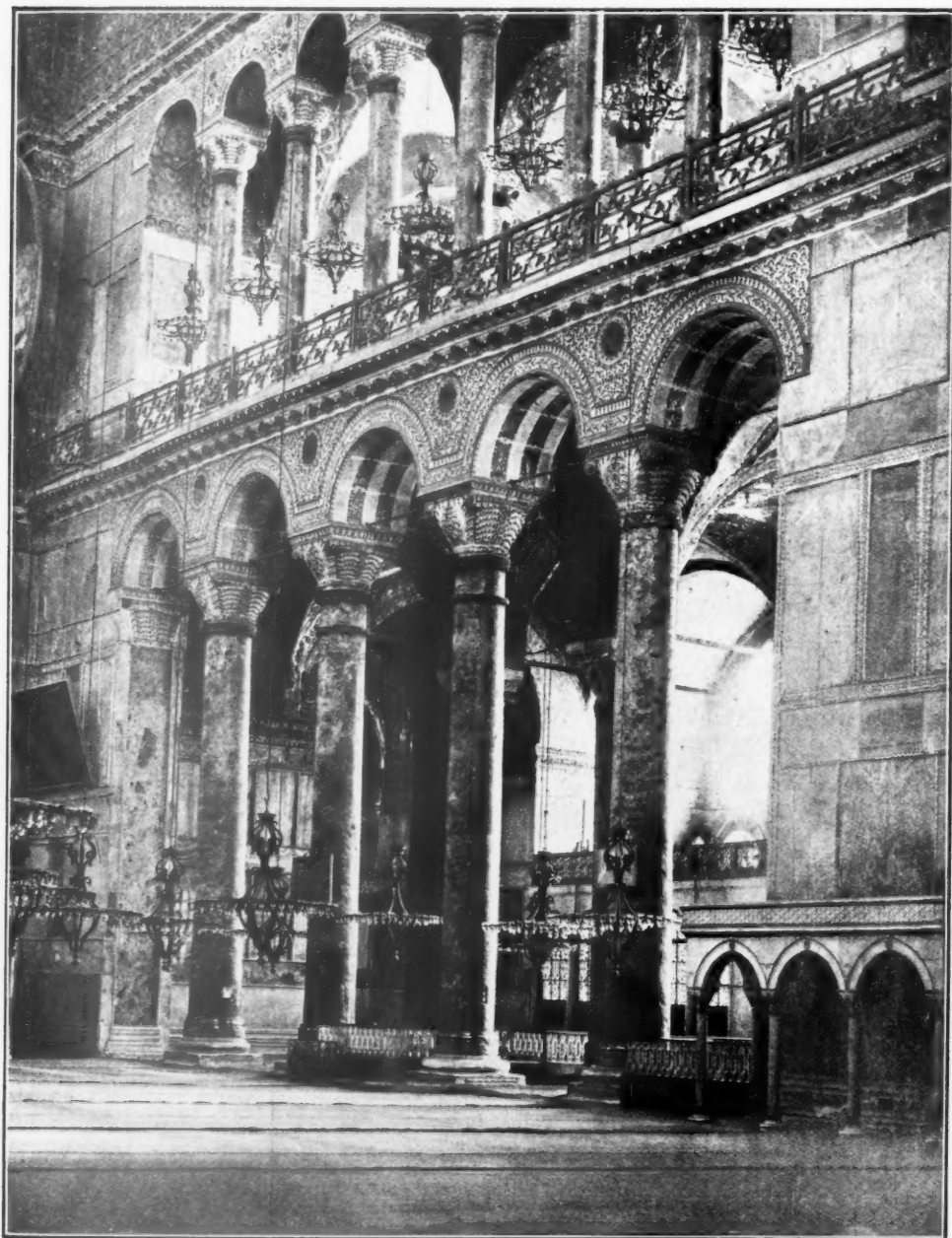
he was playing in the loft. The father went up, and found him trying to solve geometrical problems, and to the geometrical figures he had drawn he had given names of his own. Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was so certain about there being no natural tendency to anything in children, forgot his own sketch of the bookcase in his father's room on which his father had written "Done by Joshua out of pure idleness." I take it for granted that you have all read Sir Joshua's charming and celebrated lectures; it is in the sixth that he tries to show that excellence in painting arises purely from industry.

When young Michelangelo declared his intention of becoming an artist, his father gave him a sound beating, meaning him to become fitted for a *podestà* like himself, and told his brothers of Michelangelo's determination. Each of the uncles gave their nephew a severe beating, as well as verbal advice to fit himself to be a *podestà*; but Michelangelo was not to be moved; so they apprenticed him to the brothers Ghirlandajo, and shortly after Michelangelo had been articted he corrected some of his masters' drawing. I do not believe in Sir Joshua's prescription, that by studying the invention of others we learn to invent, unless we naturally are gifted with inventive powers. It is a gift, and not a contagious disease that can be caught by contact with a person or with his old clothes.

I think the attempt to turn an uninventive person into an inventive one is like the Indian story of turning a Mongol Emperor into a Brahmin. The Wezeer of this Mongol Emperor, a Brahmin, who was asked to get the Emperor made a Brahmin, said he would see what he could do, and after this conversation, whenever the Emperor looked out of his window, he saw some men washing, currycombing, and oiling a jackass, and at last he asked his Wezeer what it meant. The Wezeer said, "Your Highness, they are trying to turn the jackass into a horse." The Emperor said, "That is ridiculous, they are different animals," to which the Wezeer replied, "It is not more difficult to do that than to turn a Grand Mongol into a Brahmin."

I think the most important secret that Vitruvius has disclosed to us is that upon the design and symmetry of temples, in which he tells us the design of temples depends on symmetry, the rules of which architects should be most careful to observe. Symmetry arises from proportion, which the Greeks called *ἀναλογία*. Proportion is a due adjustment of the size of the different parts to each other and to the whole: on this proper adjustment symmetry depends. Hence no building can be said to be well designed which wants symmetry and proportion. In truth, they are as necessary to the beauty of a building as to that of a well-formed human figure.





SANTA SOPHIA CONSTANTINOPLE.

SANTA SOPHIA, CONSTANTINOPE, AND ST. MARK'S, VENICE.

By WM. BRINDLEY.

ON revisiting the Church of Santa Sophia, Constantinople, in May this year, I was pleased to find that visitors are again allowed to ascend into the Women's Gallery.

I was there on a very bright day, and on examining the frieze, the top band of the marble wall linings, which is executed in a very rare marble—rosso cipollino—and runs round the gallery, I observed that about one third of the marble has been at some date stolen, also a number of large panels in the same marble from the body of the church. This is now replaced with plaster, which

is painted in purple, reds, and whites, to represent the real marble, and they have further copied the opening-out of the slabs to complete the pattern; but they forgot to put in the vertical joints, so the sham is readily seen.

When we look from this church to St. Mark's, Venice, and San Vitale, Ravenna, we find out at once who stole the marble, and have to confess that it was the same Venetians that plundered the Church of the Apostles for other marbles, even taking away the "Sarcophagi," which they cut up for balustrading to the gallery in St. Mark's; and



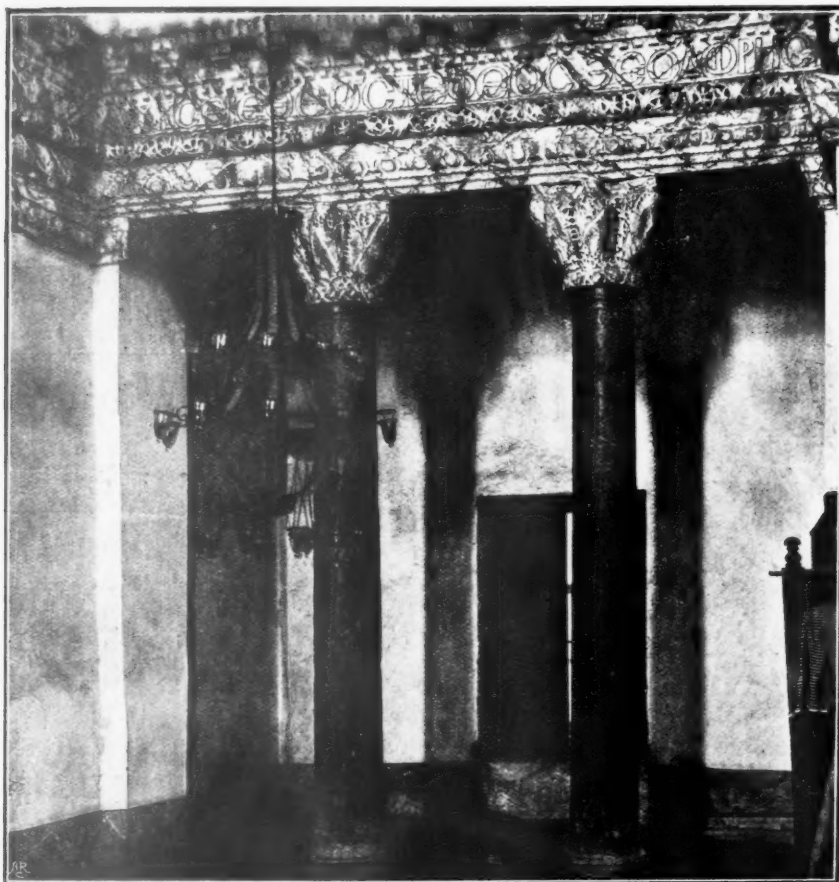
ST. SERGIUS, CONSTANTINOPE.

this rare rosso cipollino they used for the large panels in the north and south aisles of the nave and on the walls of the chapel in the north transept. The remainder was used again, frieze fashion, in San Vitale, Ravenna.

In Santa Sophia over this marble frieze is a band of comparatively modern plaster-moulded

filled and painted the matrix, from whence the marble had been abstracted. It is done with so little taste that in some places the reverse mould is actually used for variation as an enrichment.

The two large water vessels, globe-shaped, each out of a single block, some five feet in diameter, used for ablution, are said to be in alabaster.



ST. SERGIUS.

foliage about nine inches deep. I think that probably this replaces a white marble carved band, with large roll moulding hollow and perforated, similar to the one in the earlier Church of St. Sergius, or like the one in the aisles of the Church of Santa Sophia itself.

This present plaster enrichment must have been done by the Turks at the same time that they re-

After careful examination I am convinced that they are made out of the marble of the island of Marmora in the Sea of Marmora, the semi-translucency being caused by hand-rubbing in the act of ablution—the same effect as “elbow grease” to the marble church-door jambs of Italy.

The accumulation of thick carpets that used to cover up the pavement in the body of the church

have now been removed and replaced by carpets representing a series of prayer rugs, each of the same pattern, so every worshipper gets allotted the same space. The pavement is now seen to consist of a series of large thick slabs of Marmora marble fixed diagonally in rows, each slab measuring from ten to twelve feet long and about four feet wide. On the north side a wide band of verde antico is inserted, forming a square of similar dimensions to the one in the Women's Gallery, where the pavement is the same white slab treatment as below.

These quarries of Marmora are still in full work and produce all the monumental and building marble used in Constantinople. Hundreds of Turkish masons may be seen daily executing most excellent work, all by hand labour, some of which is very elaborate.

As beautiful as the interior of this church is in colour effect, I find that all the marble used came from but very few quarries. Practically the whole of the supporting monolith columns, except those in the Exedras, which are in Egyptian porphyry, are in Thessalian green (verde antico). The door jambs, step thresholds, and some of the wall panels are also verde antico, others being Carystian cipollino, the reds and red-veined being Synadic and Laconian, with some Oriental alabaster. All the whites, with few exceptions, are local, from the Sea of Marmora.

The historic Church of the Holy Apostles, which was the burial-place of the Emperors, would seem to have been pulled down by the Sultan Mohamed II. to make room for his own mosque. This church, like Santa Sophia and St. Sergius (Little Sophia), would no doubt be rich in coloured marbles, which have certainly not fared the same

fate as befell the Imperial tombs at the hands of the Venetians. The present mosque of Mohamed erected on the site contains in its courtyard arcading fourteen large monolith columns of Byzantine date, eight being verde antico and six Egyptian granite.

Another mosque on the summit of an adjoining hill, Sultan Bayazid, has in the courtyard arcade fourteen monolith columns about fifteen feet long, ten of which are in verde antico and four in Egyptian porphyry. These columns have annulets of bronze top and bottom, as in Santa Sophia. There is also used round the fountain in the centre of the court eight monoliths, about twelve feet high, six of which are in verde antico, one granite, and one Synadic. The pavement also contains plaques of Egyptian porphyry with broad bands of verde antico.

It seems not improbable that the whole of these thirty-six monolith shafts originally belonged to the Church of the Holy Apostles.

The great mosque of Suliman the Magnificent contains no fewer than eighteen monolith shafts of verde antico, and others of porphyry and Synada, and one circular plaque of Egyptian porphyry eleven feet in diameter. This plaque, with those of similar size in Rome, may have been part of one of the missing drums of the Column of Constantine slabbed up. The lesser discs and rectangular slabs may have come from the destroyed palace of Constantine.

The city wall alongside the Sea of Marmora is being rapidly destroyed. Here Byzantine monolith shafts, chiefly Proconesian, may be counted by hundreds, with carved caps and bases. Nothing better in Constantinople shows the awful destruction that has taken place since Byzantine times.



NOTES ON THE LONDON BUILDING ACTS (AMENDMENT) ACT 1905.*

By WILLIAM WOODWARD [F.].

Read before the Royal Institute of British Architects, Monday, 4th December 1905.

WE all know that during the last few years the London County Council have not been satisfied with the powers conferred upon them by the London Building Act 1894, and the other Acts, By-laws, and Regulations with which they have been armed, or with which they have armed themselves. Those of us, however, who have had dealings with the London County Council and other constituted authorities in London might have, not unreasonably perhaps, arrived at the conclusion that not only were there amply sufficient powers under the Acts &c. referred to to protect life and property in London, and to secure healthy occupation, but that if, say, at least half of those powers were wiped out, London architects, owners, and dwellers would be all the better for the operation.

It has been said to me, when I have complained, as I have, and as I shall continue to do to the end, of the enormous amount of unnecessary work thrown upon architects in the endeavour to meet the requirements of public bodies, particularly under the Amendment Acts now under notice, "Well, what have you to grumble at? There will be plenty of work put in your way." But I am quite certain that I only echo the sentiments of the architectural profession when I say that we do not desire to run up heavy bills against our clients for work which we know, as practical men, to be quite unnecessary, regarded either from the point of view of public protection or of artistic and scientific propriety.

It is a curious fact that the latest exhibition of greed on the part of the London County Council to bring additional matter within the purview of their motherly, I had almost said "grandmotherly," attentions has its origin in the lamentable inefficiency of the very body now clamouring for further powers. It was the fire in Queen Victoria Street in June 1902, where the lives of some poor girls were lost, largely owing to the inefficiency of the London County Council Fire Brigade, which led to such a public outcry, that, in order to save its own face, Amendment Acts for the protection of the public from the risk of fire have been from time to time brought forward by the London County Council, now culminating in this Amendment Act of 1905, which is really an Act to afford means of escape from buildings in case of fire. And when we remember the population of London, and how very few persons in proportion to that

population lose their lives from fire, we may express surprise why so tremendous an Act should have been passed for so small a purpose. It will be readily admitted by this Meeting that much improvement in the Fire Brigade of the London County Council has been made since 1902, and that what has been done in that direction has rendered only the more unnecessary this new Act.

In opening what I hope will be an interesting discussion this evening I shall not deal with the sections of the Act which do not, in my opinion, directly concern architects at the moment, but confine myself to brief comment upon certain sections, leaving to the discussion the bringing forward of fresh ideas.

Fortunately, the present Amendment Act has had some of its sting taken out by the fact that many of its provisions are referable to the Tribunal of Appeal as at present constituted under the Act of 1894. It will be remembered that in the previous Amendment Act, which was withdrawn, the existing Tribunal of Appeal was attacked in rather bad fashion, and a new Tribunal was attempted to be created, which would have been to all intents and purposes a creature of the London County Council. We may all, I think, safely rely upon the Tribunal to uphold the reasonable provisions of the new Act, and to clip the wings of arbitrary and unnecessary interference.

On 1st January 1906 we shall be under what is termed "The London Building Acts, 1894 to 1905," and on that day "London" (the new Act goes no further) will be subject to their several provisions. The interpretation of the word "owner" and the word "rackrent" will give rise, I think, to some nice arguments hereafter which will bring grist to the mills of the lawyers, as all Acts of Parliament seem designed to do. The interpretation of the word "plans" is given as "plans, sections, and elevations." Why, after all the litigation and trouble we have had over the word "plans" in the Act of 1894, the new Act did not use the term "drawings" instead of "plans" I cannot guess, and as, in sub-section (2) of section 6 (the interpretation section), it is laid down that words and expressions used in the new Act bear the meanings assigned to them by the Act of 1894,

* These notes were prepared by the Author at the request of the President a few days prior to the meeting.

&c., which we all know have puzzled Judges as well as architects, we cannot be said to have gone very far ahead in that direction.

As regards the buildings affected on 1st January 1906, Section 7 applies to certain new buildings, and there must be deposited at the County Hall the plans and particulars thereof, together with a copy (which may be a sun-print or photograph) of such plans showing "the means of escape proposed to be provided in connection with such building." The Council is confined to one month after the deposit of the plans, enlarged to two months during the Vacation between 1st August and 14th September, to refuse to approve these plans, or to state conditions on which they will approve; but they are to give all their reasons for their refusal or conditions of approval, and if no such notice is given to the applicant within such period, approval by the Council is to be deemed to have been given.

Sub-section (2) of Section 7 provides for a certificate by the Council, before the upper story of a high building is occupied, that proper means of escape have been provided, and fourteen days are given to the Council to notify its refusal and the grounds thereof, which, if not done, the certificate shall be deemed to have been duly issued.

Sub-section (3) of Section 7 sets forth in a most exhaustive manner the sort of alterations or additions made to a building which will render the certificate issued by the Council void and of none effect, so that practically we shall always have the Council with us.

Section 9 begins to operate on 1st January 1907, and takes within its purview certain existing buildings. This purview is indeed an extended one, for, with the exception of a dwelling-house occupied as such by not more than one family, it includes a very large number of the most important buildings in London. It takes in paragraph (a) of sub-section (1) a "high building" or (b) "a building in which sleeping accommodation is provided for more than twenty persons, or which is occupied by more than twenty persons, or in which more than twenty persons are employed." A "high building" means any building any story whereof is an "upper story," and "upper story" means "any story the level of the surface of the floor whereof is at a greater height than 50 feet above the level of the footway." It should be carefully noted that what was deemed a safe height in the Act of 1894—viz. 60 feet—has been now reduced to 50 feet, and this will bring in a very large addition to the number of existing buildings to be brought under the Council's domination. The *modus operandi* under this very important section appears to be as follows:—"The Council is to form an opinion as to whether or not these certain existing buildings are not provided with a proper and sufficient means of escape therefrom in case of fire," and it must be admitted

that this power to form an opinion is a very wide one indeed. It of course gives power to enter buildings, to take plans, elevations, and sections of them, and then within the quiet solitude of Spring Gardens they will be subject to that critical analysis with which some of us are familiar. And if the Council cannot bring within its notion of what is not "proper and sufficient" pretty well every building in London (with the exception, of course, of certain "exempted buildings" under the Act) over 50 feet in height, or containing sleeping accommodation for more than twenty persons, then I am unaware of those attributes of the Council which in many instances have brought them into somewhat public prominence.

When the Council have arrived at the opinion required "they may at any time serve on the owner of such building a notice requiring him to provide such means of escape as can be reasonably required under the circumstances of the case." I look forward with much interest to the glorious fights there will be over the interpretation of the word "reasonable"; and, curiously enough, no guidance as to the word "reasonable" is afforded us under the interpretation clauses of the Act. The notice referred to is to "specify in detail the requirements of the Council." We have no ground for calling into question the ability of the Council to detail this notice, and the owner of the building, the subject of the notice, is to "do all such works and things as may be necessary to comply with the requirements of the Council under this section." It is true the owner may within twenty-one days of the notice submit to the Council "alternative proposals," and if the Council accept these he need not go on with the others.

Sub-section (4) of Section 9 does not authorise the Council to require any means of escape from any story of certain buildings other than the "upper story." In other words it would appear to be lawful to be burnt to death at a height of 40 feet, but not at a height of 50 feet.

Section 10 sub-section (1) refers to projecting shops. The "projection" is, under the Act, "7 feet or more beyond the main front of any building of which it forms part, and in which any persons are employed or sleep." In all such cases the projection is to be provided by the owner "with a roof constructed of fire-resisting materials not less than 5 inches thick." This clause will affect many hundreds of shopkeepers in the metropolis, and it largely depends upon the administration of the clause whether an owner's business is to be stopped, or whether he may be permitted—as I think later on in the Act will be permitted—to pug the ceiling joists from the upper surface and to render the roof fire-resisting, or whether he will be compelled to take off roof and ceiling to form the fire-resisting covering referred to. The clause gives permission to construct a "lantern light" or "ventilating cowl" in this roof, but

it must not be less than 6 feet from the main front of the building. What harm a "lantern light" or "ventilating cowl" would work in case of fire if either were placed 3 feet from such wall I know not.

Section 12 deals with dormer windows or doors opening on to roofs, or other proper means of access to roofs, and I do not think any reasonable objection can be urged by architects to this clause.

Section 13 deals with the "conversion of buildings," which really means that practically no alteration can be made in a building which will render it not in conformity with the provisions of this Act without the consent in writing of the Council. This is another section which, to my mind, intrrenches upon the domain of occupancy, and it may be stretched to any length by a "busy-body" controlling authority, as the section goes on to say that "'convert' shall include any change of user whether involving any structural alteration or not, and notice of such conversion shall be given to the district surveyor by the owner or occupier of the building to be converted."

Sections 16, 17, and 18 deal with district surveyors, their duties and their fees, and Section 17 converts, I think, district surveyors into policemen or detectives.

Section 22 refers to appeals to the Tribunal, which may be made within two months after the owner may be dissatisfied with the proceedings of the Council under certain sections, and I may add, with pleasure, that the power to so appeal extends to several important sections.

Section 23 is one which more nearly upsets the idea of an Englishman that "his house is his castle." It gives power to the Council, their officers, and district surveyors at all reasonable times and after reasonable notice to "enter, inspect, and examine any building, structure, or premises to which they have reasonable grounds for thinking that the provisions of this Act apply." Judging by the prying proclivities of some sanitary inspectors, who very quickly form what are, to their minds, "reasonable grounds for thinking," I tremble for the man who has a building more than 50 feet high from the pavement, or who has premises which afford sleeping accommodation for more than 20 persons.

Section 24 deals with penalties for non-compliance with the provisions of the Act, and I commend the damnatory paragraphs of this section to all would-be offenders who may think that they can successfully evade the thoughtful care of their protectors. No, the lawyers have been at work here, as one gathers by the use of the words "knowingly and wilfully"; and I respectfully caution every "owner" against "knowingly and wilfully" doing anything in this world without the consent of the Council.

Section 28 is marginally described as "For Protection of Inns of Court," and this is the

only piece of real humour which I have detected in the Act, because it turns out that the Honourable Societies respectively of the Inner Temple, the Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn shall be exempt from the operations of the Act; in other words, the whole of the lawyers occupying these Inns may be left to be burnt to death under the sub-heading of "Protection." We in this room know a great many lawyers in those Inns, and we raise our voices against selecting them to remain victims of risks which no other members of the community may incur.

There are several other exemptions from the Act which I think ought not to be, because it seems as if the rich owners of London can secure exemption from these serious inroads upon property, whilst the poorer owners are, *volens volens*, brought within the range of what will in many instances prove to be ruinous requirements.

The first schedule of the Act deals with fire-resisting materials, and I am somewhat surprised to find "granite" in the list. Of course there is not a building material in existence which will not go in a furious fire, and granite would probably be the first to split up and lead to a catastrophe.

In the case of hard woods, the thickness is reduced from 2 inches to 1½ inch finished thickness, but I have always thought that in staircases the wall strings certainly need not be as thick as the other parts. In sub-section (7) of the schedule certain squares of glass specified are not to exceed "16 square inches"; whether that means a square 4' x 4' or a square 1' 4' x 1' 4' I do not know.

The second schedule deals with fees payable to district surveyors, and I think it will be generally conceded, bearing in mind the status of many of our district surveyors, that however much money the Council may have wasted or may waste on this Act, they are certainly not wasting much on the fees to be paid to district surveyors.

I have thus given a general flying comment upon the Act. We must remember that it is an Act and not a Bill, and we must all do the best we can with it. Its success or failure will depend very largely upon the manner in which it is administered, and we in this room will not condemn the administrators until they have had a fair trial. If the officials who will have to do the work will bring to bear upon the provisions of the Act sound common sense, and keep the spirit of the Act, rather than the letter, always before them, much trouble will be saved. Every living man and woman dreads death from fire, and fair and reasonable protection can be afforded them quite as much by the practical exercise of common sense as by the exhibition of fads and fancies which too often characterise constituted authorities.

As to the drafting of the Act, I think it is much clearer on the whole than many other Acts; but it would have been still clearer if it had been punctuated. Why Acts of Parliament should not be

made intelligible by punctuation Heaven only knows.

As regards the general provisions for escape by roofs, I think power should have been given to compel adjoining and recalcitrant owners to consent to ladders being attached to their premises—these would help both sides—but I see nothing to prevent an adjoining owner objecting to ladders which would allow an applicant to conform to the new law.

We will all trust to the Council to administer

the Act in a reasonable manner; if they do, they will have the assistance and co-operation of all architects; if they do not, they must look forward to constant attempts at evasion and to bitter litigation, which will neither protect lives nor advance the real interests of the biggest metropolis in the world.

I should like to add that a well-written leading article on the new Act appeared in *The Builder* of 18th November last, the reading of which I commend to all those who have not yet perused it.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. HENRY T. HARE, *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

Mr. J. DOUGLASS MATHEWS [F.] said that, as Chairman of the Committee of the Institute appointed to deal with the Act, he thought it only right that he should give some explanation as far as he was able. Mr. Woodward's remarks were very much to the point, and in some cases very amusing. He was glad to see that there was scarcely any point he had touched upon that had not received the very careful attention of the Institute Committee, and also the very full consideration of the House of Commons and the Lords' Committees. Many days (something like twelve or thirteen) were given to the consideration of the preamble alone. It was urged by many concerned that the best thing would be to get the Amendment Bill withdrawn; and that as the County Council desired to have an amendment of the Building Act, the two should be considered together and come on in a future Session. The first thing was for the County Council to prove the case for the preamble, and that was done by the Superintending Architect and the Chief of the Fire Brigade. As a matter of fact, it was never expected that the conduct of the case would be in that direction. It seemed a small matter to decide whether it was desirable to promote the Bill this Session, or to postpone it. This course having been adopted, days were occupied in the examination and cross-examination of these two gentlemen, and by that means the Committee had, as they thought, the facts before them, and at last decided that the preamble was proved. So much time having been taken with the preamble but little time was possible for the consideration of the clauses, and many of these would bear improvement at the present time. With regard to the first point Mr. Woodward had mentioned, as to fire protection by the County Council, the Institute took a very strong line, and in fact the point was raised entirely by the Institute. Their point was this: The County Council were the fire authority for London, and therefore it was maintained—and the point was put very clearly indeed by counsel, Mr. Pembroke Stephens, K.C.—that the first duty of the County Council was to secure the provision of every possible means of escape from the outside of buildings. The

Institute Committee had a very strong point there, as by their own statistics the County Council showed that within (so far as he remembered) seven years the loss of life through large fires had been gradually reduced from 5·8 to 1·8, especially in the last three years. That showed plainly the importance of attacking fires as they originated. The Queen Victoria Street fire brought general attention to the subject. He did not think there was the least doubt that the great loss of life there was due to the want of a proper ladder to reach to the upper windows. The poor creatures in the upper floor were evidently expecting a fire-escape to be brought to them, as it had been brought to the floors below. It was not a matter of getting on to the roof. In the excitement no staircase could possibly have saved those poor creatures. Great stress was laid on the necessity of the Council dealing with such a case as that. In recent years there had been a substantial diminution in the loss of life, and excellent means were now brought to bear on the slightest fires. That showed plainly enough that the external work of the County Council ought to receive, and had received, considerable attention. The constitution of the Tribunal of Appeal was fiercely contested throughout the progress of the Bill; but it was not finally dealt with until almost the day before the Bill was passed. The Tribunal of Appeal in the Bill was proposed to be differently constituted from the present, but he was glad to say that all the opposing bodies were in favour of the present Tribunal of Appeal. The Institute Committee thought that the Tribunal of Appeal should be duplicated; but although it was not provided for by the Bill, he understood means would be taken to this end. He was sorry to say that he only knew by accident, about an hour previous to this meeting, of Mr. Woodward's Paper. He should like to have had an opportunity of considering it a little more in detail. With regard to the matter of plans or drawings, they knew that lawyers always considered that all drawings were plans, and the words were retained. With regard to plans, it would be found that under the new Act there was considerably less labour required compared

with that proposed in the draft Bill. The trouble and expense of preparing useless drawings were very strongly brought before the Committee, and it was not for want of urgent representation that the requirements were not less than allowed. Everybody believed that the Council meant to carry this Act through in a fair and not in a rigid spirit, which might tend to thwart it. In the case of the Factories and Workshops Act, he believed that the administration in the last two or three years had tended in that direction. He was certain that the County Council had seen from this long examination, and the strong opposition from some of the opposing bodies, that it meant something more than red tape. There would be, he thought, every desire shown by the County Council to make the Act a workable one; but the difficulty was to know where to draw the line. But if it was to prevent loss of life by fire it was no use making an Act of Parliament that would be absolutely useless, and therefore it contained stringent requirements which were necessary if it was to be of any use at all. The drawings required were only those necessary to show what was intended for the fire-escape. Again, with regard to the certificate of the Council, it is provided that the Council were to have a certain time in which to accept the plans; and if they were not objected to within fourteen days, then it was to be assumed that the County Council had adopted them. That would save a great deal of trouble and worry. With regard to the next point the case might be as Mr. Woodward said: a building might be passed for a particular purpose and then used for another. If it was used for the storing of inflammable material or things of that kind, what was considered a safe building to-day might be a very unsafe one to-morrow; and therefore it was necessary to deal with it. As to lessening the height of high buildings, they knew 60 feet was the original height, and it was now reduced to 50 feet. The reason of that was that the Chief of the Fire Brigade distinctly pointed out that there was a far greater possibility of saving life 50 than 60 feet from the pavement. A computation was made of the number of buildings between 50 and 60 feet; and although there were in this particular neighbourhood very high buildings, taking London generally there was a very small percentage of buildings between the heights of 50 and 60 feet, and therefore the Committee passed the clause. Another point was that instead of the County Council forcing their own requirements upon persons, they were quite willing for the plans to be sent to them with suggestions; and therefore it would be for the Council to approve rather than to require very important alterations. In reference to projecting shops, the reason of no lantern being within 7 feet was that it was necessary so that the firemen should have the opportunity of putting their ladders up against the front of the house. The Bill as drafted forbade having any skylight or any

means of lighting for a very considerable distance. That was reduced. The R.I.B.A. and the Surveyors' Institution together proposed a modification which allowed a lantern to be formed at the front: 6 feet was to be allowed, but it did not deal with the distance from the party-wall, which was desired, and the limit of the areas of light was omitted. The great point was that, taking large front shops where many great fires have occurred, the flames naturally attacked the roof, which, especially in long shops, was the only escape for the inmates. Therefore the roof should be fireproof, or rather fire-resisting; concrete pugging between the joists might be used so as not to interfere with the ceilings of the shops. With regard to the Englishman's house being his castle, it used to be believed that that was so; but he was afraid that the idea had been given up a great many years ago. Whether it was invaded by the inspector of the water company or of the gas company, or what not, one's house seemed to be at the mercy of anybody who chose to come in. But still the special object of this Act was to take means to prevent loss of life from fire, and not to wait until a fire had occurred. He did not quite agree that district surveyors were to be degraded to policemen just yet. As a matter of fact, what was felt was that the district surveyor should have the superintendence after the Council had approved the drawings, and that the matter should be in his hands rather than in the hands of an outside officer of the Council. In the case of a complaint notice would be given to the County Council, and they would require their own officer, or the district surveyor, to make a report; but, in any case, whatever was required by the Council would be handed over to the district surveyor rather than to some other officer. In reference to the penalties, the amounts were heavy, not exceeding £20, and £10 a day if the notice was not complied with. It was thought that £5 was quite sufficient, and £10 would meet the case. As to the exemption of the Inns of Court, it was well known that the gentlemen of the long robe were the masters of the situation. If they were disposed to save themselves a few pounds or shillings and to risk their lives, it was a matter for them. It was, however, not new legislation. There were other bodies represented, practically all of them representing individual interests. The opposition of the Institute was on general grounds, and for the benefit of the public. One objection was the limitation of twenty persons inhabiting buildings or being employed there. They tried to get the words inserted "employed above the ground floor," but they could not convince the Parliamentary Committee, and it now stood without those words. Many warehouses and business buildings had a great portion of the employees on the ground floor, and therefore it was unnecessary to take all these precautions when practically the people could, if a fire occurred, run out at the front door with the greatest ease. When he was speaking about proving the preamble, he should have mentioned that under ordinary

circumstances he should have been called to give evidence after the Council had opened their case; but he felt that he should not be acting rightly on the part of the Institute by trying to prevent the passing of a Bill of this kind. They did not desire to do this, but merely to make it a workable Act, and he therefore thought it much better to reserve any evidence until they came to the clauses, otherwise they should be doing more harm than good. The Institute would not like it to appear as if they had opposed the passing of an Act which was in the interest of the protection of the general public from death by fire. With regard to fireproof material their Committee had a good deal to say upon that, and the Council met them in several ways. There was difficulty under the Factory Acts in knowing whether the 2 inches meant 2 inches or 1½ finished; and they got it limited to 1½ inch thick. Mr. Woodward need not be afraid with regard to the 4 inches by 4 inches. It would be 16.

Mr. WOODWARD: It really means 4 inches by 4 inches, then?

Mr. MATHEWS (continuing): Yes. He was glad to know that the drafting of the Bill had come out so well as it had after passing through the mill. It was a far-reaching Bill, and he thought that altogether it was understandable. He hoped that it would be administered in a fair and reasonable way; if so, good would be the result.

Mr. E. A. GRUNING [F.] said he felt very strongly that they ought to move a vote of thanks to Mr. Woodward and to Mr. Mathews for the very clear and definite explanations of the Act which they had given to the Meeting. As regards the Tribunal of Appeal, the members of that Tribunal had felt deeply the loyalty of the profession to them, both surveyors and architects. The Tribunal tendered their most hearty thanks for the way in which the profession supported the Tribunal against the false accusations of representatives of the London County Council, who challenged their character and their capacity. Mr. Mathews had mentioned the wish that the Tribunal should be duplicated. The Tribunal themselves felt that this ought to be so, and they were now making arrangements to ask the different parties who nominated the members of the Tribunal to appoint substitutes, which would be done in due course. There would be no difficulty at all about this; for some years before he was a member of the Tribunal he held the appointment from the Council of the Institute as a substitute for the late Mr. Arthur Cates. He moved that a hearty vote of thanks be passed to Mr. Woodward and Mr. Mathews.

Mr. EDMUND WOODTHORPE, M.A. [F.], said he wished to thank Mr. Woodward for bringing this important matter forward. With regard to the Act, he was sorry Mr. Woodward had not been down at the House to give his criticisms of it. They ought to know what the Act was that they

had to deal with. It would be a very serious matter to a great many owners in London. Shortly, the Act was divided into four parts: the first one, namely Section 7, which was to come into force in January next, dealt with every new building the top floor of which was 50 feet above the level of the pavement, or which was occupied by more than twenty persons, or in which twenty persons slept or were employed. It dealt with either a high building or a twenty-person building. Such a building, unless only occupied by one family, must be constructed in accordance with plans to be approved by the Council. With regard to what Mr. Woodward said about sub-section (4) dealing with a 50-foot building, that meant, as far as he read it, that in a 50-foot building (which was not a twenty-person building also) sufficient means of escape need only be provided from the top. With regard to a twenty-person building, sufficient means of escape must be provided for all the floors. That, he thought, was quite clear. Section 9 was retrospective dealt with existing buildings exactly on the lines of Section 7. A building used for one family only, if it had more than twenty people in it, was exempt from both these sections. Section 9 dealt with existing buildings, and did not come into force until January 1907. Any dwelling-house occupied by more than one family which was a high building—that is, a building 50 feet above the level of the pavement—had to have sufficient means of escape at the top; and any building occupied by more than twenty persons, or in which more than twenty persons were employed, had likewise to have the consent of the Council, and approval of plans, and so on. Coming to Section 10, which dealt with projecting shops to buildings where any persons were employed or sleep, where the shops projected 7 feet in front, the part over the projecting shop had to have a fire-resisting floor. He thought they could put in anything they liked so long as they got what was fire-resisting according to the definition of the Act. Their Committee had got one thing inserted: viz. to make a floor fire-resisting, instead of putting in wet concrete between the wooden joists they could use concrete blocks 5 inches thick supported on fire-resisting bearers fixed to the joists. He had done all he could to get that introduced. In the last few years he had seen many floors rotted through wet concrete. The concrete blocks would be found an excellent substitute if they were properly pointed up. Section 10, dealing with projecting shops, and Section 12 would come into force next January. Section 12 dealt with every existing building, including those having projecting shops, but excepting those that had been dealt with under the two preceding sections, 7 and 9—the 50-foot building or the twenty-person building. A dwelling-house occupied by not more than two families was exempt from Section 12, unless it had a projecting shop. This section dealt with every

building that had more than two stories above the ground floor, or was more than 30 feet in height. All these buildings must have a dormer window or trap-door opening on the roof, and proper means of escape from fire. The trap-door must be self-opening, and must have a ladder up to it. That was not a very serious matter, he thought. The other matters were very serious, because they practically depended entirely on what the Council required. He hoped with Mr. Woodward and Mr. Mathews that they would not ask for anything like they had asked for under the Factory Act. With regard to means of escape, he had always felt—and he would give way to none in his experience of a certain part of London, where the soft-goods trade was principally within a certain area of the City—that there were buildings there from which there would be considerable difficulty in escaping if a quick fire occurred. Within the last twenty years the employment of girls in such buildings had enormously increased. The morning after the fire in Queen Victoria Street he went over the premises. There was a way out at the top by a trap-door. There was a ladder which had burned quite away. If they had read the evidence carefully they would have seen that one or two men or boys did get out of that trap-door, but there was so much smoke that directly the door was opened a draught was attracted and the flames and smoke must have been drawn up through the trap-door so quickly that it prevented anyone else from getting out. That ought to be a matter for serious consideration to them as architects. They must as far as possible keep that outlet at the top free from draught from the staircase or anywhere else. To give an instance, he remembered seeing a fire in New Cavendish Street late at night. Suddenly the windows were opened on the second floor, and the occupants leant out in their night-shirts; a few seconds afterwards the flames burst through the window-openings. Fortunately a fire-escape ladder arrived in time, and they were rescued. He was perfectly astonished at the few seconds that it took after the windows were opened for the flames to come out. He knew that Mr. Woodward felt very strongly about all public authorities, and no doubt would like to have a Building Act of his own. For his own part he must say as an architect that he had never had any trouble with the County Council. He had always taken his plans to them in pencil, and he was bound to say that in several instances they had asked him for less than he had provided for. If one went to them in time they were reasonable; but if the architect went on without submission to their requirements they pulled him up: they had to protect people who were unable to protect themselves. With regard to the conversion of buildings, that very morning a case came before him of a building that was erected as a warehouse, and which now it was proposed to use for sleeping

accommodation for 300 of the unemployed. What were they to do in a case like that if they had not any power to deal with that building? If the section Mr. Woodward had referred to were not in the Act, they would not be able to deal with that building at all. With regard to district surveyors becoming policemen, he was a district surveyor and an architect, and he hoped that would not be the case. The Act said that the district surveyor should, as soon as he discovered that a building was not in accordance with the requirements, report such non-conformity to the Council. He had also to supervise the construction of the exits and means of escape. He would also mention another instance that occurred only three days ago. He had to give evidence before a coroner's jury about a fire within the City which occurred on a staircase. There were about thirty girls employed on the top floor. He had to say that there was practically no adequate means of escape, except by a movable ladder which the manager said was not easily accessible. When they got the ladder it had to be put on a high box. One had to climb up and open the skylight. He tried the skylight and it took nearly all his strength to open. He felt doubtful whether the girls could have opened it. Had the fire destroyed the staircase, he did not see how they could have escaped unless a fire-escape had arrived. There was no other means of escape. The staircase was a wooden one inclosed in a wooden partition. Now, that building would be dealt with under the section with regard to more than twenty persons. He had great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to Mr. Woodward for bringing the matter before them.

Mr. EDWIN T. HALL [F.] said he cordially supported the vote of thanks. Mr. Woodward had given them, as he always did, a very lucid description, and had spoken, as he always did, with that freedom with which an Englishman boasts he always can speak. Whether he liked or disliked a thing, he said so honestly, and called a spade a spade. He must say that his own experience had been like that of Mr. Woodthorpe: he had always found the County Council to be exceedingly fair. He had had many a fight with them, but it had always been carried on in a nice spirit; and he did not think, as a body who had grave responsibilities, they were exacting. They had always met him in the most fair and reasonable way. He took the opportunity of saying this before the Committee of the House of Commons when the Bill was being considered, and when he was opposing them on behalf of some very large interests. With regard to the Bill that went in and the Act that came out there were many and very great differences. The one great point his clients had asked him to advise them upon at first was the question of the appeal. A great deal was said in favour of its being made the same appeal as under the Factory Acts, but in giving his evidence he strongly supported the present

Tribunal. He pointed out that architects and owners, and all who were interested in saving people from fire, could have the greatest confidence in the Tribunal of Appeal, because they were not doctrinaires; they were not gentlemen who might have retired from business and were therefore out of touch with things, but were in the stress of the fight; they knew what was wanted, and knew the sensible way of dealing with it; and that consequently substantial justice was always done, whether their decisions were for or against the Council. It was a great pleasure to him to see that the Committee in both Houses took that view, and that the Tribunal of Appeal received from them so gratifying a testimonial as to be put in the Bill under the peculiar circumstances of the case. He should like also to say that the County Council had in a measure compulsion brought upon them to bring in this Bill. It was not a faddy Bill, because the Home Secretary issued such a minute with regard to it that the Committee of the House must have felt from the first that they would have to give some reasonable clauses for fire protection. It was, therefore, under the stress of Government pressure, as it were, that the Council brought in this Bill; and that, he thought, justified them in doing it. He did not think the Act as it now stood, although it was strong in many of its provisions, would hurt anybody who put up new buildings; he was sure that no decent architect in London would wish to put in any designs for a new building in opposition to this Act or the Act of 1894. The difficulty always arose when dealing with old buildings. The County Council seemed to say in the House that it would not put any onerous load on owners of buildings. He was able to quote a case in his own experience of a County Council staircase which he had put in in a building in Wood Street which cost about £3,000, and he should think the average cost of a staircase in any City building would be not less than £500 to £800. Another thing he strongly fought for was the minimising of the number of plans which architects had to give. He put it to the Committee that it was in nobody's interest to have large numbers of plans. Architects did not like it, and it was found very difficult to justify so great an expenditure as would be called for if they had to supply all the drawings originally specified in the Bill. They had now been brought down to a reasonable number of drawings. He did not think they had now grave cause to complain, because any authority that had to deal with a building ought to have before it the necessary information to let it see the extent of the building—what its height was—and what means there were of escape from fire. As originally drafted the Bill practically meant that the architect might not only have to give all 8-inch scale drawings, but every detail, which in some cases would have involved hundreds of drawings. One alteration of great importance

was in the section which dealt with suburban houses. As the Bill was first drawn, every house that was more than one story in height had to be provided with means of exit from the roof. All those provisions were wise in the heart of London; but this Act applied to the County of London; that is to say, it extended from Hampstead down beyond the Crystal Palace. When they were dealing with suburban houses—many of them detached houses, standing in an acre or two of land—it was absurd to say that they should have means of escape from the roof, and he pointed that out in his evidence. No one would dream of going on to the roof of a house on the top, say, of Sydenham Hill if he wanted to get out of a fire. It would not be a means of escape, and it was absurd to call it so. He would get out of the window and down to the ground in some way if there were no other means of escape. The house now must be a three-storied house, to exceed a certain height; and even then it would be absurd to make such provision for escape in such cases as he had referred to. But taking the Act all round, and having regard to the responsibilities of the County Council, he did not think the Act was over-exacting if it were reasonably administered; and, as he had said before, from his own experience he believed it was most likely to be reasonably administered.

Mr. A. MARYON WATSON [A.] said he should not, under ordinary circumstances, have ventured to interpose in the discussion, but the new Act was *terra incognita* to old and young. They had only had since last August to study it. He should like to support the vote of thanks to Mr. Woodward. It had been mentioned that the Institute particularly directed their criticism of the Bill to the provisions with regard to the Fire Brigade. Mr. Mathews mentioned the loss of life through fires in London in 1898. According to the evidence of Captain Hemphill, in that year the expenditure from the rates on the London Fire Brigade was £197,000 odd, and in 1903-4 the expenditure had risen to £239,000. Captain Hemphill then said that when that expenditure had been made the Fire Brigade would be as efficient as it could be, and that no further expenditure on the Brigade would save more lives. With regard to the reduction in height from 60 to 50 feet, the great point made on behalf of the promoters was that Captain Hamilton drew a distinction between what he called a life-saving ladder and a fire-fighting ladder. He explained that the fire-fighting ladder could be used at a very great height, but that life could only be saved slowly with a life-saving ladder at 40 feet perpendicular height. At 50 feet life could be saved with great difficulty, and above that height it was a sort of forlorn hope. One life might or might not be saved. Under the Act of 1894 the limit for protected stories was 60 feet. It was now reduced from 60 feet to 50 feet. That, he believed, was how that arose. He was not

sure that Mr. Mathews made it quite clear about the parapets. Under the old Act means of escape had to be provided by an access to the roof in buildings 30 feet high if there was a parapet. Under the new Act with buildings over 30 feet high access to the roof and a parapet had to be provided to protect people from slipping off.

Mr. HALL: New buildings.

Mr. WATSON: A parapet, or a handrail, for both new and old. With regard to the exemption of an existing building with not more than two families, even in that case if the building had less than two families in it, and it happened to be behind a projecting shop, it still had to have access to the roof.

Mr. GEORGE ELKINGTON [F.] said that the consideration of the new Act had already been forced on many of them who practised in the City, not only as regards matters at present in an incipient state, but also with regard to questions of contract and with regard to letting existing buildings. The question was very properly and naturally being asked, How was the position between landlord and tenant to be affected by the Act when it came into operation in 1907? Their colleagues the District Surveyors could help architects generally in the matter if they did as they had done in the past. Perhaps the District Surveyors' Association, without hard-and-fast rules being drawn up, could come to a general consensus of opinion as to what was necessary in these existing buildings to render them fairly safe with regard to means of exit. Many architects consulted the District Surveyor of a district in which they were going to build at an early stage, and he thought wisely. If they could thus have a general indication of what was likely to be required it would be very useful. He heard that the County Council were not proposing to formulate regulations and by-laws; that might come later, but he had it on the authority of a District Surveyor that they were not proposing to issue anything equivalent to the regulations issued under the Factories and Workshops Act. That rendered it more necessary for them to know what would be required. To give one instance, suppose the case of a building, such as had been referred to, of a certain height that came under the Act. Most of them knew what would be required in a factory—two staircases and so forth. But in the case of a high building would it be sufficient (many of them thought it might be) if one ordinary fairly good and fairly safe wooden staircase were isolated on each floor, so that a fire breaking out on one floor would not run up and get to the roof; or would it be necessary that there should be a secondary access? Upon questions like that, he thought, it would be well if District Surveyors generally came to some decision and helped them with it. He hoped it might not be that the District Surveyors would find difficulty in interpreting the Act, but it seemed to him there might be difficulty. Mr.

Woodward had told them that the Act did not attempt to define what the word "reasonable" was. He thought it a good thing for them that it was not in the definitions, because if there had been a definition it would have been this, that what the County Council thought right was reasonable, and what anybody else thought right was not reasonable. He should like to join with those who had spoken about the County Council; he thought it quite possible to appreciate the courtesy and consideration that they met with from the administrative staff of the County Council without feeling altogether full sympathy with the views of that body in its public capacity.

The CHAIRMAN said he thought they were much indebted to Mr. Woodward for the very full way in which he had put this matter before them, and the extremely lucid and concise way in which he had dealt with it. The result had been a very interesting discussion. He did not himself feel able to say much about the Act because he knew very little about it. He had had something to do with the County Council lately under the Act, and he must say that he had found them extremely reasonable and very easy to deal with in these matters. They all knew how difficult it was to put anything connected with a building into legal phraseology and absolutely legal form, and the difficulties in drawing up the new Act must have been very much greater than in drafting an ordinary Building Act. He should say that this particular Act had been thought out as well as it possibly could have been under the extremely complicated and difficult circumstances. There was every reason to suppose that it would be administered in a perfectly reasonable way, and would not bear too hardly either upon architects or upon property owners. One thing he felt about fire protection and fire-resisting buildings, it was rather an anachronism, he thought, that they should be able to erect a building within the confines of the City of London which was not entirely composed of fire-resisting materials. It seemed to him quite wrong that they should be able to put a building with a wooden roof anywhere within, say, a four-mile radius in London.

The vote of thanks having been put from the Chair and carried unanimously,

Mr. WOODWARD said he was very much obliged to the Meeting for this expression of their gratification. With regard to the gentlemen who had said that they did not hear of the proposal that he should read these short notes until a day or two ago, he could only say that it was only a few days ago that the President, knowing that there would not be very much to do that evening, had asked him if he would prepare such a Paper. He had had very much pleasure in doing it, and very much greater pleasure in listening to the most interesting discussion which had arisen out of it.



9, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W., 9th Dec. 1905.

CHRONICLE.

THE NOVEMBER EXAMINATIONS.

Preliminary.

The Preliminary Examination, qualifying for registration as *Probationer R.I.B.A.*, was held in London and the undermentioned provincial centres on the 7th and 8th November. Of the 210 candidates admitted, claims for exemption from sitting for the examination were allowed to the number of 46. The remaining 164 candidates were examined, with the following results:—

District	Number Examined	Passed	Relegated
London	82	67	15
Birmingham	5	2	3
Bristol	8	6	2
Cardiff	14	12	2
Leeds	17	12	5
Manchester	24	18	6
Newcastle	14	11	3
	164	128	36

The passed candidates, with those exempted—numbering altogether 174—have been registered as Probationers. The following are their names and addresses:—

ADAM: Alexander; 4 Smithills Street, Paisley, N.B. [Master: Mr. C. Davidson].
 AISH: Clifford Augustus; "Rosemont," Fairfield West, Kingston-on-Thames [Master: Mr. W. H. Dashwood Caple *].
 ARMSTRONG: Eric Macdonald; Architectural Branch, P.W.D. Pretoria, Transvaal, S.A. [Emanuel School, Wandsworth Common].
 BAILEY: Claude Frederick; The Poplars, Mellish Road, Walsall [Masters: Messrs. Bailey & McConnal *].
 BALL: Alwyn Lancaster; 22 Rotton Park Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham [Master: Mr. T. L. Ball].
 BARTHOLOMEW: Benjamin Vincent; 21 East Avenue, Walthamstow, Essex [Master: Mr. W. Street Wilson *].
 BARRETT: Frederick Charles William; "Glenholme," 11 Moss Hall Crescent, North Finchley, N. [Margate College].
 BARRY: Francis Renton; "Penshurst," Kew Road, Richmond, S.W. [County School, Richmond, Surrey].
 BERRINGTON: Adrian; Bon Accord, Prenton Hill, Birkenhead [Liverpool University Architectural School].

BERRY: Herbert Courtenay; 23 Old Broad Street, E.C. [Master: Mr. W. H. Atkin Berry *].
 BESSANT: John Archibald; 3 Regent's Park Road, Gloucester Gate, N.W. [Master: Professor Beresford Pite *].
 BETTS: William Stanley; 10 Thirsk Road, Lavender Hill, Clapham, S.W. [Polytechnic School of Architecture].
 BLACKER: Eveline Dew; 20 Victoria Square, W., Clifton, Bristol [Masters: Messrs. Oatley & Lawrence].
 BLENKINSOPP: Henry; 105 Upper Hanover Street, Sheffield [Masters: Messrs. C. & C. M. Hadfield *].
 BODDINGTON: Henry; Pownall Hall, Wilmslow, Cheshire [Masters: Messrs. Charles Heathcote & Sons].
 BOSHER: Gwilym; Holborn House, The Walk, Merthyr Tydfil [Master: Mr. Arthur Marks].
 BOX: Charles Wilfrid; The Vicarage, South Benfleet, Essex [Masters: Messrs. Nicholson & Corlette *].
 BOYD: David Wright; 19 Alexandra Park Avenue, Belfast [School of Art, Belfast].
 BRACE: Alan Geoffrey; Sunny Croft, Knowle, Warwickshire [Winchester College].
 BRAY: John Sanders; 7 Silver Terrace, St. David's, Exeter, Devon [Master: Mr. J. Archibald Lucas *].
 BURTON: William John; 118 Erlanger Road, New Cross, S.E. [King's College Evening Architectural School].
 BUTT: Charles Frederick; 17 Chichester Street, Upper Westbourne Terrace, W. [Master: Mr. C. J. Harold Cooper].
 CABLE: Robert William; 11 Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W. [Dulwich College].
 CAMERON: Charles Stuart; 18 Clifton Street, Aberdare, S. Wales [Masters: Messrs. W. & R. O. Dowdeswell].
 CANNON: Francis Edward; Kenilworth House, Lincoln [Lincoln Municipal Technical School].
 CARTER: George Ralphs; 8 Tower Street, Welford Road, Leicester [Master: Mr. A. Hall].
 CARTER: William; 5 Merton Street, Sunderland [Master: Mr. F. E. Coates *].
 CASTLE: Horace Faulkner; Fairlawn Y.M.C.A., 635 Fulham Road, S.W. [Royal College of Art].
 CHIVERS: Ernest Samuel Cross; Dunstable Street, Amptill, Beds [Master: Mr. Percival C. Blow *].
 CHURCH: Reginald; 2 Atholl Gardens, Glasgow, W. [Masters: Messrs. John Burnet & Son *].
 CLARK: Alexander Neilson; St. Heliers, Grayshott Road, Sonthsen [St. Bees College].
 CLARK: Walter Lewellyn; 7 Tilmore Villas, Petersfield, Hants [Master: Mr. H. T. Keates].
 CLARKE: William Ernest; Cheam Road, Ewell, Surrey [Master: Mr. J. Hatchard Smith *].
 CLARKSON: George Flint; 43 Holland Road, Kensington, W. [A.A. Day School].
 CLOUGH: William Howe; Ravenshurst, Low Fell, Gateshead-on-Tyne [Master: Mr. F. H. Holford].
 COOPER: Archibald James Campbell; Haslemere, Henfield, Sussex [Master: Mr. Gilbert M. Simpson *].
 CORKILL: Lawrence Lavery; Riverside, Ramsey, Isle of Man [Master: Mr. George Kay].
 CRAMPTON: Frederick Loversedge; 31 Albert Street, Newark [Newark School of Science and Art].
 CROOKE: Herbert Allen; 84 Goldsmith Avenue, Acton, W. [Master: Mr. J. A. Souttar].
 CULLIFORD: Leonard Arthur; 10 Castlebar Road, Ealing [Polytechnic School of Architecture].
 DALGLIESH: Kenneth; c/o Richd. H. Hill, Esq., Ingram House, 165 Fenchurch Street, E.C. [Master: Mr. Richd. H. Hill *].
 DAVIDSON: Charles Turnbull; 4 Linden Gardens, Harton, South Shields [Master: Mr. John M. Dingle].
 DAVIES: Gilbert Samuel; 12 Mirador Crescent, Swansea [Master: Mr. H. C. Portsmouth].

- DAVIS: Virgil Rich; 9 Tanybryn Street, Aberdare, Glam. [Master: Mr. Thomas Roderick].
- DAWSON: Douglas James Septimus; Wykeham House, Queen's Road, Barking [Master: Mr. C. J. Dawson *].
- DEAN: William; 8 Sandrock Road, Lewisham, S.E. [Master: Mr. E. Harding Payne *].
- DOWDESWELL: Frank; "Trevone," Grovelands Road, Palmer's Green, N. [Master: Mr. A. Mitchell Torrance].
- DRANSFIELD: George Scholefield; 19 Dodworth Road, Barnsley [Masters: Messrs. R. & W. Dixon].
- DYE: Herbert; Woodcrofts, London Road, North End, Portsmouth [Master: Mr. C. W. Bevis *].
- DYKE: David Nicholas; 67 Kennington Oval, S.E. [H.M. Office of Works].
- EBBS: Edward Harold Montague; 18 Fairlight Avenue, Harlesden, N.W. [Polytechnic School of Architecture].
- EDGE: Walter Frederic; Clenthyrst, Meadow Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham [Clifton College].
- EMES: James Albert; 12 Grand Parade, Balham Hill, S.W. [Master: Mr. Walter Emden].
- EVANS: Albert Edward; 71 Duffryn Street, Ferndale, S. Wales [Masters: Messrs. Lewis & Morgan].
- FIELDING: Walter Harrison; 79 Cathedral Road, Cardiff [Bedford County School].
- FILLINGHAM: Edward; 73 Horton Lane, Bradford.
- FILLITER: George William, B.A. Oxon.; 5 Upper Camp Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester [Master: Mr. B. W. H. Brameld *].
- FISHER: Norman; 16 Winston Gardens, Headingley, Leeds [Masters: Messrs. Walter A. Hobson & Co.].
- FORBES: Alexander; Kidmore Road, Caversham, Reading [Masters: Messrs. Millar & Cox].
- FORD: Guy Singleton; Second Avenue, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham.
- FORSYTH: Gerald, B.A. Cantab.; 24 George Street, Hanover Square, W. [Master: Mr. A. W. S. Cross *].
- FOSTER: William Sydney; Grosvenor Hotel, Carr Lane, Hull [Masters: Messrs. Brodrick, Lowther & Walker].
- GARBUTT: Wilfrid Thomas; 4 Devonshire Terrace, Bradford, Yorks [Bradford Grammar School].
- GASKELL: Reginald Robinson; 100 Beverley Road, Hull [Masters: Messrs. Freeman, Son & Gaskell].
- GIBBINGS: Walter White; Brunswick Lodge, Reading, Berks [Master: Mr. E. Keynes].
- GIBBS: Arthur; Beulah House, Russell Road, Moseley, Birmingham [Master: Mr. W. H. Bidlake *].
- GRABHAM: Stanley; 22 Tatham Street, Sunderland [Master: Mr. Joseph Spain *].
- HALL: Montague Ashley; Newport Cottage, Newport, Lincoln [Masters: Messrs. W. Watkins * & Son *].
- HAMMOND: Frederick Millett; 108 Arncliffe Terrace, Segrams Lane, Bradford, Yorks [Masters: Messrs. W. J. Morley & Son *].
- HARPER: Hal; "Fernleigh," Douglas Road, Handsworth, Birmingham [Master: Mr. A. S. Dixon].
- HARRISON: John Southern; 24 Nelson Square, Bolton, Lancashire [Master: Mr. M. Robinson *].
- HARVEY: John Culy; 25 Allen Road, Northampton [Master: Mr. G. H. Stevenson].
- HATTERSLEY: William Hanchett; 20 St. Andrews Street, Cambridge [Master: Mr. A. Paul MacAlister *].
- HAWKER: Gilbert Victor; "Braidley," Braidley Road, Bournemouth [Masters: Messrs. H. E. Hawker & Mitchell].
- HAYHURST: John; 32 Manor Road, Blackburn [Master: Mr. F. J. Parkinson].
- HEDLEY: George Ernest; Savings Bank, Barrington Street, South Shields [Master: Mr. Fred Rennoldson].
- HEDLEY: Gerald Montagu; 34 Beverley Terrace, Cultercoats, Northumberland [Masters: Messrs. Oliver, Leeson & Wood *].
- HILL: Joseph; 8 Simonside Terrace, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne [Master: Mr. F. H. Holford].
- HOME: Geoffrey Wyville; 99 Gunterstone Road, West Kensington, W. [Dulwich College].
- HOOPER: Harold Ridley; 7 Priory Place, Friars Street, Ipswich [Master: Mr. John S. Corder].
- HORNIMAN: John Henry; 21 Magdalen Terrace, St. Leonards-on-Sea [Master: Mr. Henry Ward *].
- INGHAM: Lawrence William; "Ivy Dene," Wentworth Road, Leicester [Master: Mr. A. H. Hallam].
- JARRETT: Eric Rowstone; 21 Nightingale Gardens, Clapham Common, S.W. [Master: Mr. W. H. Atkin Berry *].
- JOHNSTON: Bruce; 10 Seaton Avenue, Mutley, Plymouth [Master: Mr. T. R. Kitsell *].
- JOHNSTON: John James; Bush Hotel, Longtown, Cumberland [Master: Mr. G. D. Oliver *].
- JUDD: Frederic Stanley Gordon; 48 Alma Road, Windsor [Master: Mr. Stephen M. Wyborn].
- KIMPTON: Charles Stanley; 2 Glencoe Terrace, The Grove, Wandsworth, S.W. [Master: Mr. R. H. Weymouth *].
- LAKEMAN: Albert; 4 Mornington Road, Regent's Park, N.W. [Master: Mr. E. K. Purchase].
- LAW: George; Standon, Ware, Herts [Master: Mr. John Murray *].
- LEDGER: Godfrey Horton; Ashton House, Worple Road, Epsom, Surrey [King's College School, Wimbledon].
- LEE: Arthur John Harry; Westmoor, Mount Pleasant Lane, Upper Clapton, N.E.
- LEECH: William Leonard Bognhurst; "Inglenek," Copdock, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk [Masters: Messrs. Bisshopp & Cautley *].
- LEETE: Sidney Tebbutt; Sutherland House, Weston-super-Mare [Master: Mr. W. H. Watkins *].
- LEITH: George Esslemont Gordon; Architectural Association, 18 Tufton Street, S.W. [State Model School, Pretoria, Transvaal].
- LEWIS: William John; 16 Wood Street, Ferndale [Master: Mr. A. O. Evans].
- LITTLEJOHN: Louis Salmon; 4 Vernon Avenue, Eccles, near Manchester [Master: Mr. Alfred K. Hollingworth].
- LODGE: Bertram Howitt; Heathfield, Howard Lane, Putney, S.W. [Master: Mr. Richard Willcock *].
- LOGAN: Philip Norman; Eastfield House, Southville, Bristol [Bristol Grammar School].
- LOUW: Wynand Hendrik; Architectural Association, 18 Tufton Street, S.W. [Master: Mr. E. Seeliger, of Cape Town].
- LOVICK: Charles Edward; High Street, Crowthorne, Berks [Master: Mr. Francis E. Morris *].
- LUSBY: Arthur Milner; Portchester House, Fareham, Hants [Master: Mr. A. E. Stallard].
- LYNE: Daniel Roy; Ryecote, St. Luke's, Cheltenham [Masters: Messrs. Prothero * & Phillott].
- MCLEAN: Donald, B.A. Cantab.; Main Street, Corbridge-on-Tyne [Masters: Messrs. Armstrong & Wright].
- MADDOX: John Darby; Ivybank, Llanishen, Cardiff [Master: Mr. E. Seward *].
- MATTHEWS: Bernard Frank; Ingram House, Stockwell Road, S.W. [Masters: Messrs. Pite * & Balfour *].
- MATTOCKS: Robert Henry; Heathcote, Heathwaite, Windermere [Master: Mr. Thomas H. Mawson *].
- MAWSON: John William; Burrowfield, Windermere [Master: Mr. Dan Gibson].
- MCCOY: Herbert George; Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe, Bucks [High Wycombe Royal Grammar School].
- MECKLEHAM: David Lang; 37 Upper Park Road, Hampstead, N.W. [Masters: Messrs. G. Baines * & Son].
- MERCER: Smith; 13 Infirmary Road, Blackburn [Masters: Messrs. Briggs * & Wolstenholme *].

- MIDSON: Harold James; 26 Wolseley Rd., Crouch End, N.
MINNS: Stanley Elden; 187 Coltman Street, Hull [Hymers College, Hull].
- MOORE: Harold Edward; 7 Mount Avenue, Ealing Broadway [Berkhamstead School].
- MOORE: F. W.; Laurel Grove, Keighley [Masters: Messrs. Moore & Crabtree].
- MOOREHEAD: Cyril John; 1 George Street, Cheetham Hill, Manchester [Master: Mr. Frank Edwards].
- MORGAN: Ernest Edmond; Fitzroy House, Womersley Road, Crouch End, N. [Master: Mr. Glendinning Moxham].
- MURPHY: Henry John; c/o A. Hill, Esq., 22 Old Georges Street, Cork [Master: Mr. Arthur Hill *].
- NEWBOUND: Albert Everard; Chatham House, Chatham Station, Newark, Notts [Masters: Messrs. Sheppard & Harrison].
- NIMMO: William Wilson; 3 Osborne Terrace, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne [Master: Mr. J. Walton Taylor *].
- NICHOLSON: Arthur Thomas; 37 Lyndhurst Street, Bolton [Masters: Messrs. Bradshaw & Gass *].
- OGDEN: William Herbert; 15 Peterson Road, Wakefield [Master: Mr. A. S. Nicholson].
- PAIKINSON: George; 118 Hollingreave Road, Burnley [Masters: Messrs. A. J. S. Shaw * & T. H. Vowles *].
- PEARCE: Tom Leighton; c/o Sir Wm. Emerson, 2 Grosvenor Mansions, 76 Victoria Street, S.W. [Master: Mr. E. M. Bruce Vaughan *].
- PECKHAM: Arthur Nyton; 6 Smith Square, Westminster [Masters: Messrs. Collett * & Hamp *].
- PIGOTT: Richard Mountford; 1 Earlsfield Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W. [Manor House School, Clapham].
- PLUMMER: Francis Christopher; Halewood Rectory, Liverpool [Trent College, Long Eaton].
- POCOCK: Percy Willmer; The Beeches, Egham [Leys School, Cambridge].
- PRICE: John James; Hardwick House, Clifford, Herefordshire.
- PRITCHARD: Ivor Mervyn; "Gwynfa," Beaumaris, N. Wales [Master: Mr. Joseph Owen *].
- PUTWAIN: William Stewart; 128 Copleston Road, East Dulwich.
- RAVEN: Oscar Boulton; Wellington House, Gainsborough [Master: Mr. E. F. Green].
- RICE: Richard Grenville; 46 Friar Gate, Derby [Masters: Messrs. Naylor * & Sale].
- RICHARDS: Herbert Edward; 13 Wellesley Road, Ilford, Essex [Master: Mr. H. Leon Cabuche].
- RIENAECKER: Victor; 55 Marloes Road, Kensington, W. [A.A. Day School].
- RODERICK: Henry; Ashbrook House, Aberdare [Master: Mr. Thomas Roderick].
- ROGERS: Matthew Spencer; Pretoria Villa, Church Street, Flint [Master: Mr. Samuel Evans].
- ROYDE: Walter; St. Edmund's Avenue, Porthill, Stoke-on-Trent [Master: Mr. R. T. Longden].
- RUSSELL: George Herbert; Highbury Lodge, Hitchin, Herts [Master: Mr. Walter Millard *].
- SAMUELS: Edward Percy Proctor; Edenfield, Llanfairfechan, N. Wales [Master: Mr. H. S. North *].
- SANDERS: Ernest; Royal Grammar School, High Wycombe, Bucks.
- SCHOOLING: Stanley Philip; "St. Kilda," Bycullah Avenue, Enfield [Masters: Messrs. Hart * & Waterhouse *].
- SCOTT: Bernard Wardlaw Habershon; Harden House, Waverley Road, Enfield [Gresham's School, Holt, Norfolk].
- SCOTT: Eric Wilfrid Boning; Aspland House, Aspland Road, Norwich [Master: Mr. A. F. Scott].
- SEDDON: Charles James Gordon; 16 Dennington Park Road, West Hampstead, N.W. [Master: Mr. Wm. Woodward *].
- SHAPLEY: Alfred Edwin; 33 Rothbury Terrace, Heaton, Newcastle [Master: Mr. J. J. Hill].
- SIMMONDS: Raymond Henry; 9 Alma Road, Southampton, Hants [Master: Mr. C. H. Brightiff *].
- SKINNER: Theodore Arthur; 6 Chesterfield Road, Bristol [Master: Mr. W. S. Skinner].
- SMITH: Claude Vivian; "Rosindell," 191 Upper Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent [Master: Mr. Henry Elwig].
- SMITH: Sam; 19 Tower Street, West Hartlepool [Master: Mr. E. A. Whipham *].
- SOUSTER: Charles Leslie; 8 High Road, Gorleston, Great Yarmouth [Master: Mr. H. D. Arnott].
- SOWERBY: Frank Douglas; Ingram House, 42 Stockwell Road, London [Uppingham School].
- STEDHAM: Percy Norman; 91 West Street, Fareham, Hants [Blenheim House School].
- SWINDELLS: Francis Harold; 93 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W. [Rugby].
- TAPPER: Michael John; 10 Melina Place, St. John's Wood, N.W. [Uppingham School].
- THOMAS: Arthur Philip; Bryn Ogwy, Bridgend, Glam. [Master: Mr. Ivor P. Jones *].
- THOMAS: Edward John; Gwerna House, Maesycwmmer, Cardiff [Master: Mr. E. Seward *].
- THOMPSON: William Harding; Lyndholme, Hornby Road, Blackpool [Master: Mr. Tom G. Lumb].
- THOMSON: Ronald John; The Hermitage, Arbroath, Scotland [Masters: Messrs. Carver & Symon *].
- THORNE: Gordon Lewis; Briar Lea, Atherley Road, Southampton [Master: Mr. Charles H. Brightiff *].
- TINKER: Arthur; Bank House, Broad Street, Pendleton [Masters: Messrs. Brameld * & Smith].
- TIPPETTS: Arthur Thomas; 5 Tower Villas, Cowslip Road, S. Woodford, Essex [Polytechnic School of Architecture].
- TUTTE: Alfred Ernest Victor; 394 Commercial Road, Portsmouth [Master: Mr. Charles C. Cook].
- VEY: Arthur Edwin; 48 Thornton Avenue, Chiswick, W. [Master: Mr. Richard Peters].
- WALKER: Denis Henry; 52 Quay Road, Bridlington [Grammar School, Bridlington].
- WALKER: Sam Parnham; Pelham House, Newark, Notts. [Masters: Messrs. Bailey * & Wood *].
- WALLER: Arthur; 879 Bolton Road, Bradford [Masters: Messrs. James Young & Co.].
- WALMSLEY: Frederick George; 77 Larkhill, Blackburn [Master: Mr. Fred J. Parkinson].
- WILLIAMS: Rowland; Bronant, Menai Bridge, N. Wales [Master: Mr. Joseph Owen *].
- WOODSON: George Sydney; Cedar Villa, Tilehurst, Berks [Masters: Messrs. H. J. Mackinder & W. J. Childs *].
- WOODWARD: Frank; 10 Church Row, Hampstead, N.W. [Master: Mr. Wm. Woodward *].
- WRAY: Ernest Warneford; 8 Paulton Square, Chelsea, S.W. [Master: Mr. E. T. Felgate].
- WYLDE: Frederick Charles; 15 Royal Terrace, Ivey Road, Clapham, S.W. [St. Luke's & St. Denys' School, Southampton].
- WYN: Oscar; Glan Menai, Port Dinorwic, R.S.O., N. Wales [Master: Mr. Ellis F. White].
- YOUNG: William Cecil; Heaton Villas, Heaton Moor, Stockport [Master: Mr. R. B. Preston *].

The asterisk (*) denotes members of the Institute.

Intermediate.

The Intermediate Examination, qualifying for registration as *Student R.I.B.A.*, was held in London and the undermentioned provincial centres on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th November. One

hundred and thirty-one candidates were examined, with the following results:—

District	Number Examined	Passed	Relegated
London	82	37	45
Bristol	9	6	3
Leeds	19	8	11
Manchester	21	14	7
	131	65	66

The passed candidates, who have been registered as Students, are as follows, the names being given in order of merit as placed by the Board of Examiners:—

- TRUELOVE: John Reginald [*Probationer* 1901]; 24 Wostenholme Road, Sharrow, Sheffield [*Masters*: Messrs. Hall & Fenton].
- SMITH: Roland Ingleby [*Probationer* 1903]; "Eastlea," Whitcross Road, Weston-super-Mare [*Master*: Mr. Harold Smith *].
- DAWSON: William Roberts [*Probationer* 1904]; Waterloo House, Gibraltar Road, Halifax, Yorks [*Masters*: Messrs. R. Horsfall & Son].
- BENSLYN: William Thomas [*Probationer* 1901]; Ivy House, Rounds Green, Oldbury, near Birmingham [*Master*: Mr. Alfred Long].
- WOOLLATT: John [*Probationer* 1904]; "Hollywood," Wilford, nr. Nottingham [*Masters*: Messrs. Evans & Son *].
- HODGES: Claude Vivian [*Probationer* 1900]; 70 Melbourne Road, Leicester [*Master*: Mr. Walter Brand *].
- EMERSON: Harry Valentine Milnes [*Probationer* 1902]; 34 Sutton Court, Chiswick, W.
- EVANS: Roy [*Probationer* 1903]; 40 Buckingham Mansions, West End Lane, N.W. [*Masters*: Messrs. Young & Hall *].
- AINSWORTH: Edwin [*Probationer* 1903]; "Rodier," Revidge Road, Blackburn [*Master*: Mr. T. H. Duerden].
- METCALFE: Cecil Broadbent [*Probationer* 1902]; 23 St. Andrew's Place, Bradford, Yorks [*Masters*: Messrs. W. J. Morley & Son].
- THOMSON: Frank Drummond [*Probationer* 1904]; 322 Blackness Road, Dundee [*Masters*: Messrs. Niven & Wigglesworth *].
- BOUCHER: Charles Geoffrey [*Probationer* 1904]; 91 Enid Street, S.E. [*Master*: Mr. T. H. Crawford].
- BROMHEAD: Frank Harold [*Probationer* 1899]; Lucknow Lodge, Greenfield Road, Harborne, Birmingham [*Master*: Mr. W. A. Harvey].
- SCHOFIELD: John Frank [*Probationer* 1903]; Ash Lodge, 49 Bow Road, E. [*Master*: Mr. A. E. Habershon *].
- WADE: Fred. [*Probationer* 1900]; 47 Beamsley Road, Frizinghall, Bradford [*Master*: Mr. E. H. Parkinson].
- ALLEN: Ernest George [*Probationer* 1904]; "Sunnycroft," Gordon Road, S. Woodford, Essex [*Master*: Mr. Walter Botting].
- BRISTOW: Christopher [*Probationer* 1904]; 210 Gipsy Road, West Norwood, S.E. [*Master*: Mr. Frank T. Verity *].
- ALLNER: James [*Probationer* 1902]; c/o R. Basnett Preston, Esq., Diocesan Chambers, 51 South King Street, Manchester [*Master*: Mr. R. Basnett Preston *].
- ANDERSON: Herbert Cooper [*Probationer* 1898]; 16 St. James Terrace, Heywood, Lancs. [*Masters*: Messrs. Thos. & Chas. B. Howdill *].
- OSBORNE: Frank John [*Probationer* 1902]; 95 Colmore Row, Birmingham [*Master*: Mr. John P. Osborne *].
- DICKS: Harold Edward [*Probationer* 1901]; Semington, Cleeve Hill, Cheltenham [*Master*: Mr. H. W. Chatters *].
- MOBBS: Sydney Wilfrid [*Probationer* 1901]; "The Laurels," Oulton, Lowestoft [*Master*: Mr. J. W. Cockrill *].
- WHITTAKER: David [*Probationer* 1903]; 154 Boundary Road, St. Helen's, Lancs. [*Liverpool University*].
- CURPHEY: Charles Edwin [*Probationer* 1903]; 10 Somerset Road, Douglas, Isle of Man [*Masters*: Messrs. Geo. & W. R. Kay].
- SCAIFE: Edgar John [*Probationer* 1905]; 125 Westbrook Street, Bolton [*Royal College of Art, S. Kensington*].
- BRACEWELL: Arthur [*Probationer* 1903]; Thwaites, Keighley, Yorks [*Master*: Mr. W. Rhodes Munns].
- WARD: Frank Dorrington [*Probationer* 1904]; Poynings, Park Road, Hastings [*Master*: Mr. Henry Ward *].
- FINN: Edwin [*Probationer* 1902]; "Thornley," Ethelbert Road, Canterbury [*Master*: Mr. W. J. Jennings].
- WILLMAN: John Henry [*Probationer* 1904]; "Merri- vale," Northampton Road, Wellingborough [*Masters*: Messrs. Sharman & Archer].
- DOVASTON: John [*Probationer* 1903]; 14 Madeley Road, Ealing, W. [*Master*: Mr. W. G. Perkins].
- HANSCOMB: Charles Ernest [*Probationer* 1904]; 13 Algiers Road, Ladywell, S.E. [*Master*: Mr. Alfred Roberts *].
- HOY: Percy Cartwright [*Probationer* 1902]; Fern Cliff, Heaton Mersey, Manchester [*Master*: Mr. G. H. Willoughby *].
- SHAW: William Gordon [*Probationer* 1902]; 21 St. Silas' Road, Blackburn, Lancs. [*Master*: Mr. A. B. Gradwell].
- GARDNER: Donald Saunders [*Probationer* 1901]; The College, Weston-super-Mare [*Masters*: Messrs. S. J. Wilde & Fry].
- HAYS: John Wilson [*Probationer* 1903]; 6 Lake Bank, Wingate, co. Durham [*Master*: Mr. H. T. Gradon *].
- ATAK: George Albert Severne [*Probationer* 1903]; 49 Saunders Road, Blackburn, Lancs. [*Master*: Mr. F. C. Ruddle].
- BRENTON: Philip Silverthorne [*Probationer* 1902]; Rockleigh, 44 Combe Park, Weston, Bath [*Masters*: Messrs. Silcock & Reay].
- BURROW: Robert Guy [*Probationer* 1905]; 4 Penrhyn Terrace, Old Trafford, Manchester [*Masters*: Messrs. Beaumont & Son].
- CATT: Alfred Edward [*Probationer* 1897]; 37 Hardman Road, Kingston-on-Thames [*Master*: Mr. A. Wells *].
- CHAUNDLER: James Hubert [*Probationer* 1901]; 100 East Sheen Avenue, S.W. [*Master*: Mr. Frank Verity *].
- CHRISTIE: Reginald Rayner [*Probationer* 1900]; 41 Arkwright Street, Bolton [*Masters*: Messrs. Potts, Son, & Hennings *].
- COGHLAN: Francis James [*Probationer* 1903]; "Glen- dale," King's Road, Cheltenham [*Masters*: Messrs. Prothero & Phillott].
- COLLINGWOOD: Richard Lord [*Probationer* 1904]; 28 Beaumont Avenue, Richmond, S.W. [*Master*: Mr. F. W. Dixon].
- DIXON: Reginald Arthur [*Probationer* 1903]; 72 Great Barr Street, Birmingham [*Masters*: Messrs. Oliver Floyd & Salt].
- ELLISON: Robert Kitching [*Probationer* 1899]; 5 Euston Street, Huntingdon [*Masters*: Messrs. Rowland Plumbe & Harvey].
- GOULSTON: Reginald John [*Probationer* 1900]; "An- dros," Mayow Road, Sydenham, S.E. [*Master*: Mr. A. R. Stenning *].
- HEALING: John Burton [*Probationer* 1903]; 46 Willow Road, Hampstead, N.W. [*Master*: Mr. Arthur Keen *].
- HIGSON: Herbert Walker [*Probationer* 1901]; Overton House, Church Road, Smithills, Bolton, Lancs. [*Masters*: Messrs. Potts, Son & Hennings *].
- JONES: George Howard [*Probationer* 1901]; "Ash- dene," 66 Cathedral Road, Cardiff [*Master*: Mr. Ivor Jones *].

- KING: George Grant [*Probationer* 1904]; Ardvara, Cultia, Belfast [*Master*: Mr. J. St. J. Phillips*].
- LEIGH: Douglas Chantler [*Probationer* 1905]; Elmu Grove, Winsford, Cheshire [*Masters*: Messrs. Wm. & Segar Owen*].
- LITTLE: Tom Curry [*Probationer* 1900]; School House, Longtown, Carlisle [*Masters*: Messrs. Johnstone Bros.].
- MAJOR: William Paul [*Probationer* 1899]; 19 Woolcot Street, Redland, Bristol [*Masters*: Messrs. Samson & Cottam*].
- MESTON: Alexander Clark [*Probationer* 1902]; 491 High Road, Chiswick W. [*Master*: Mr. Edmund Woodthorpe*].
- OLDREY: Clarence [*Probationer* 1902]; 29 Henstock Road, Plumstead, Woolwich [*Masters*: Messrs. Malloes* & Grocock].
- RICHARDS: Thomas M. [*Probationer* 1900]; 17 Cedars Road, Barnes, S.W. [*Master*: Mr. H. B. Measures*].
- RODD: Burnell H. T. [*Probationer* 1902]; "Morseville," Talbot Road, Winton, Bournemouth [*Masters*: Messrs. Fogerty* & Parnell].
- SHAFT: James Walter [*Probationer* 1902]; Rival Lodge, Harting, Petersfield, Hants [*Master*: Mr. J. W. Walmisley*].
- SMITH: Hubert Niemann [*Probationer* 1903]; "Clevedon," Lewisham Hill, S.E. [*Master*: Professor R. Elsey Smith*].
- UNSWORTH: Gerald [*Probationer* 1902]; 6 Station Road, Petersfield, Hants [*Master*: Mr. W. F. Unsworth*].
- WHEATLEY: Arthur [*Probationer* 1903]; 29 Gawber Road, Barnsley [*Masters*: Messrs. Wade & Turner].
- WILSON: Herbert John [*Probationer* 1901]; "Brinkdale," Park Road, Peterborough [*Master*: Mr. Boyes].
- WINDER: John Driver [*Probationer* 1901]; 9 Bollingbroke Grove, Wandsworth Common, S.W. [*Master*: Mr. C. J. Smithem*].
- WOOD: Ernest Marshall [*Probationer* 1902]; 18 The Crescent, Hipperholme, Halifax [*Masters*: Messrs. Walsh & Nicholas].
- YOUNG: Allan Murray Campbell [*Probationer* 1903]; 135 Kennington Road, Lambeth, S.E.

The asterisk (*) denotes Members of the Institute.

Exemptions from the Intermediate Examination.

The following Probationers, having attended the full course in Architecture at University College, Liverpool, and having obtained a first-class certificate at the College Final Examination, have been granted exemption from sitting for the Intermediate Examination, and are registered as Students R.I.B.A.:—

- HILL: Henry Houghton [*Probationer* 1901]; Redgarth, Douglas Road, Cork.
- THORNTON: Harold [*Probationer* 1905]; Westcroft, Park Road, Dewsbury.

Final.

The Final and Special Examinations, qualifying for candidature as *Associate R.I.B.A.*, were held in London from the 17th to the 24th November. Of the 90 candidates examined, 45 passed, and the remaining 45 were relegated to their studies. The successful candidates are as follows:—

- *ADDISON: Arthur W. [*Special Examination*]; 5 MacKenzie Road, Cambridge.
- AITKEN: Andrew Danskin [*Probationer* 1904, *Student* 1904]; 2 Forsyth Street, Airdrie.

- BALLARDIE: James Hutcheson de Caynoth [*Probationer* 1895, *Student* 1900]; 19 Villiers Street, Strand, S.W.
- BENJAMIN: Ashley Florian [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1902]; 24 Norfolk Square, W.
- BOYLE: Joseph [*Probationer* 1898, *Student* 1901]; Court Chambers, 15 Mawdsley Street, Bolton.
- BRAITHWAITE: James Ellis [*Probationer* 1900, *Student* 1902]; May House, St. Mark's Avenue, Leeds.
- BRIDGES: Sydney [*Probationer* 1898, *Student* 1901]; 30 Wickham Road, St. John's, S.E.
- BULLOCK: Albert Edward [*Probationer* 1900, *Student* 1902]; 45 Fairlawn Avenue, Chiswick, W.
- *BUNNEY: Michael [*Special Examination*]; 23 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.
- COCKER: John [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1903]; Stamford Chambers, Stamford New Road, Altrincham.
- CUMMING: Tarras Talfourd [*Probationer* 1899, *Student* 1902]; 7 Christ Church Gardens, Reading.
- DIXON: Ernest John [*Probationer* 1896, *Student* 1900]; 23 Idmiston Road, Stratford, E.
- DRUMMOND: Bertram [*Probationer* 1897, *Student* 1901]; 16 Clifford's Inn, E.C.
- DYER: Frank [*Probationer* 1898, *Student* 1903]; 167 Chorlton Road, Brooks's Bar, Manchester.
- FRASER: Thomas Speirs [*Probationer* 1890, *Student* 1895]; c/o Alex. Cullen, Esq., Hamilton, N.B.
- *GREEN: William Curtis [*Special Examination*]; 14 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.
- HAMPSHIRE: Ernest Llewellyn [*Probationer* 1899, *Student* 1901]; 18 Moyser Road, Streatham, S.W.
- HANSON: George [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1902]; 28 Southfield Square, Manningham, Bradford.
- *HOLDEN: Charles Henry [*Special Examination*]; The Red House, Codicote, Welwyn, Herts.
- *HUNTER: Adam [*Special Examination*]; Brynfield, Colwyn Bay.
- LAMONT: Alexander Hay [*Probationer* 1902, *Student* 1903]; c/o Hay, 24 Millar Crescent, Morningside, Edinburgh.
- *LORDE: Leonard William Crandall [*Special Examination*]; Hythe, Kent.
- MARR: William Percy [*Probationer* 1897, *Student* 1903]; Thornfield, Kingsbridge, S. Devon.
- McDERMOTT: Walter Kingsley [*Probationer* 1903, *Student* 1903]; 190 Strand, W.C.
- MITCHELL: Daniel [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1902]; 3 Grosvenor Park, S.E.
- *MOON: Henry Alfred [*Special Examination*]; c/o Messrs. Whitfield & Thomas, 60 Haymarket, S.W.
- MORLAND: Geoffrey [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1904]; 73 Morland Road, Croydon.
- MORRAN: Henry Stanley [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1903]; 51 London Street, Fitzroy Square, W.
- *MYERS: Albert Robert [*Special Examination*]; 206 Bruntsfield Place, Edinburgh.
- NOTLEY: Albert Carr [*Probationer* 1898, *Student* 1900]; St. Lawrence House, Trump Street, E.C.
- O'CONNOR: Dominic Mary, B.A., B.E. [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1903]; 4 Pembroke Square, Kensington, W.
- *PEYTO: Alfred James [*Special Examination*]; Fernleigh, Wickham Lane, Welling, Kent.
- RAMSEY: Stanley Churchill [*Probationer* 1899, *Student* 1902]; The Grange, Herne Bay.
- RILEY: William Henry [*Probationer* 1903, *Student* 1904]; 98 St. Saviour's Road, Leicester.
- RYLE: Herbert [*Probationer* 1900, *Student* 1901]; 9 Avignon Road, Brockley, S.E.
- *SHAW: Dugald Alexander [*Special Examination*]; 27 Rochester Square, Camden Road, N.W.
- SHEARER: James Hughon [*Probationer* 1900, *Student* 1901]; Museum Chambers, 22 Queen Street, Exeter.
- STRATTON: Percy Montague [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1902]; Chestnuts, Upper Mitcham, Surrey.

SYKES : John Reynolds [*Probationer* 1899, *Student* 1902; 40 Camden Square, N.W.

*TURNER : Percy [*Special Examination*]; 12 Midland Buildings, Bradford.

*TYPE : Marcus Oswald [*Special Examination*]; 33 Newhall Street, Birmingham.

WHEATLY : Reginald Francis, B.A. [*Probationer* 1901, *Student* 1903]; Nettlestead, Bromley, Kent.

WILLMOTT : Edmund Charles Morgan [*Probationer* 1900, *Student* 1903]; 182 Holland Road, Kensington, W.

WOOD : Leonard Sutton [*Probationer* 1904, *Student* 1904]; Hillcrest, Alexandra Park Road, Wood Green, N.

WOODSEND : Henry Edward [*Probationer* 1900, *Student* 1902]; 16 Villa Road, Nottingham.

The following table shows the number of failures in each subject of the Final Examination :—

I. Design	31
II. Mouldings and Ornaments	22
III. Building Materials	12
IV. Principles of Hygiene	6
V. Specifications	11
VI. Construction, Foundations, &c.	11
VII. Construction, Iron and Steel, &c.	19

* The candidates to whose names an asterisk is prefixed entered for the Special Examination, which is for architects in practice not less than twenty-five years of age, and chief assistants over thirty. Such candidates are exempted, by special resolution of the Council, from the Preliminary and Intermediate Examinations, and from submitting "Testimonies of Study."

The Colonial Examinations.

Final and Special Examinations were held by the Institute during July last at Sydney, New South Wales, and at Durban, South Africa. The Examination at Sydney was conducted by the Institute of Architects of New South Wales, and the Examination at Durban by the Natal Institute of Architects. The following candidates were examined and passed—viz. :

AGUTTER : Edwin Albert [*Probationer* 1898, *Student* 1902]; Box 134, Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

*BARR : John [*Special Examination*]; Architectural Branch, Public Works Department, Sydney, N.S.W.

The Registration Question.

The Chairman of the General Meeting last Monday made the following statement to the Meeting on behalf of the Council :—

This being the first Business Meeting of the present Session, it has been felt by the Council that some statement should be made from the Chair with regard to the procedure in respect of the question of Registration.

As you are all aware, a committee was appointed by the General Body two years ago for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the subject. At the end of the first year the *personnel* of the Committee was changed, but the continuing Committee held a large number of meetings, and at the end

of last Session prepared a Report which has been printed and circulated in the JOURNAL [22nd July].

In the regular course of procedure the Report in question would have been presented either at this meeting or at a Special General Meeting convened for the purpose as early as possible in the present Session.

The Council and the present Registration Committee have been, and are, carefully considering the question, and it is thought desirable that before the Report is presented there should be some unanimity as to the best course to be pursued. It is hoped that it may be possible to call a Special General Meeting for the purpose of receiving it and the advice of the present Committee thereon early next year.

Architectural Competitions.

At the Business Meeting of the 4th inst. Mr. HORACE T. BONNER [A.], in accordance with the notice printed on the Agenda, duly brought forward the following resolution :—

"That neither the President nor the Council, nor either of them, shall approach the promoters of any competition with the object of their nominating competitors; nor shall the President or Council appoint any professional Assessor in any competition, unless requested to do so by the promoters of such competition."

Mr. HORACE T. BONNER [A.], in rising to propose the resolution, disclaimed any attack on the Council. It was not anything, he said, that had been done by any particular Council, nor any particular member of it, that had caused him to bring the matter forward. It was the principle of the thing. It was not the first time that he had brought the subject before the Institute in different forms. There had been a growing feeling among some of the members of the Institute that their Council were going beyond what the Charter or the By-laws allowed. He had taken considerable trouble and spent some time upon this matter, and he hoped that while his remarks were, as they must be, of a somewhat general character, they could take it from him that the information he had received was founded on very good authority. His motion was divided into two parts: the first related to the Council having control over any competition or the appointment of competitors, and the second was with regard to the recommendation of any professional assessor. He wanted the Institute to hold such a position in the public estimation that the public and public authorities would come to them, and that the Institute should in no case go cap in hand to any committee, or any public body, suggesting that the Institute should nominate competitors, or even that it should appoint assessors. It would rebound very much more to the credit of the Institute if it stood quite aloof from those matters. It

was laid down in their Charter that "the Institute is for the general advancement of civil architecture." It was not for the advancement of any particular clique, any particular body, or any particular committee, but it was for the general advancement of civil architecture. The Institute was not a school of art, and it was not to be run by members of any particular school. The Institute was not to be governed by a small circle practising within a very limited radius of that building. The Institute, in short, must be for the benefit of architecture—not for the benefit of architects. That was the principal reason he had brought this question forward. He had obtained a great deal of information upon the subject—information that unfortunately he dare not use in a particular way. He himself knew how difficult it was to get a living on the artistic side of architecture; and it was hard on younger men that they should be shut out, as it were, even from that limited circle toward which there had lately been a growing tendency to contract. His motion, as he had already explained, had nothing to do with the present Council, and with some of the matters to which he was going to refer the present Council had nothing whatever to do. He thought that their Council, whoever it might be composed of, whatever their ideas and principles might be, should devote themselves to the business of the Institute and nothing beyond it. There should be no feeling, no influence as to the question of competent architects—or "eminent architects" as some of the newspapers called them. He had no particular axe of his own to grind; he was speaking generally for the whole of the members of the Institute as regards the question of competitions. As regards the appointment of assessors, it was rather singular that professional assessors should be appointed only from the Institute, or generally from the members of the Council. It seemed strange that they should send a man from London perhaps two or three hundred miles away into the country to some great provincial city or town to adjudicate upon local requirements. The greater part of his time was taken up in travelling. He had a very limited period in which to do his work as professional assessor. He was generally a man, too, who was overwhelmed with the business of his own practice. He knew instances where professional assessors had not, in his opinion, always quite done their duty. It was not, he knew, a very pleasant duty: it was rather an unwelcome duty very frequently, and it was not a task to be undertaken lightly. A proper assessor, if they could get one, would be a gentleman who had almost retired from the profession, a gentleman of experience and leisure. Such men would be very much better qualified as professional assessors than many who were appointed under present conditions. He had a very long list of what he might call peculiar decisions arrived at by professional assessors.

He would give only a few instances. In a certain competition in the North of England a former Vice-President of the Institute was appointed assessor. He (the assessor) had drawn up most admirable conditions; he had sent a section of the buildings adjoining the site of the proposed building, and he had drawn an angle showing what the new buildings must not exceed. He had done all this, yet he decided in favour of a competitor who had entirely ignored these conditions. In that particular competition he (the speaker) was placed second. The same assessor in another important competition—for a building of some £70,000 or £80,000—was called in, to his certain knowledge, after the committee had made their selection. In this, a limited competition, the assessor gave the work to a firm because he knew them well, and the man who was really placed first by the committee was placed, he believed, third by the professional assessor, simply because he did not know him. They had heard such things before in that room. It had been said that a man could not be a clever man, because they had never heard of him. In another case a professional gentleman was the assessor, and his son was the successful competitor. In another case the assessor and the successful competitor shared offices. In another case an assessor from the Institute was sent to a provincial city: he spent five hours in going through thirty-four sets of designs, and he decided in favour of a competitor who had reduced all the sizes as required in the printed conditions; hence his design contained the smallest cubical contents, and for this reason the assessor placed this design first in order of merit. The assessor admitted himself that he was only five hours going through thirty-four sets of designs—works that in the aggregate had taken three and a half years' labour to produce. In another and a recent competition he knew that the Institute so insisted on appointing their own assessor that at last the promoters of the competition agreed to it. What was the consequence? There were over seventy sets of designs, beautiful drawings, all of them furnished with details—which was becoming now quite the fashion. Competition drawings were in fact becoming working drawings, with $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch scale details, and so on. In the aggregate the drawings submitted were all very creditable designs. Speaking roughly, two months would be occupied in preparing each set of designs: thus the total number would represent about twelve years of labour. He believed that the assessor was occupied as many hours in going through the seventy sets of designs.

Mr. LEONARD STOKES [*F.*], rising to a point of order, asked what Mr. Bonner's remarks had to do with the motion on the notice-paper.

Mr. BONNER: I am only showing how assessors appointed by the Institute have done their work. I must show some reasons for bringing my motion forward.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HENRY T. HARE, *Vice-President*): It does not seem to me that because an assessor has given what you presume to be an improper award, that is any reason why this motion should be carried.

Mr. BONNER: I will put it in another way. I know that as a matter of fact this Institute has approached promoters of competitions both with regard to nominating competitors and also with regard to appointing assessors.

Mr. E. A. GRUNING [F.]: I rise to a point of order. Mr. Bonner is making most unfounded accusations against members of the Council and also against members of the Institute.

The CHAIRMAN: If Mr. Bonner will give us evidence that what he alleges has actually taken place, it will be to the point; but so far as I know, and so far as members of the Council know, no assessor has ever been appointed in any competition unless the Institute has been invited to appoint him.

Mr. BONNER, continuing, referred to a letter in the *Building News* of the 1st inst. relating to the competition for the proposed Library at St. Pancras. The authorship of that letter, he said, had been attributed to him, but he was not the author. Whatever letters he wrote to the press he always appended his name to. Mr. Bonner went on to read the letter in question, which was addressed to the editor of the *Building News* and contained the following passages: "The information re the above in your last issue is very instructive. It reads that the President of the R.I.B.A. has consented to render his services both as an assessor and nominator of the competitors fit for designing such a building. Outsiders may therefore rest assured that the appointments to be made will only be from that august and very limited body—namely, competent architects. It seems as if the Institute leaders now desire to solely direct the course of competitions, but one can hardly believe this is supported by the general body of members, for it would entail a hardship on a large body of hard workers." In consequence of that letter he (the speaker) wrote to the Town Clerk of St. Pancras and put the question plainly and bluntly whether the Institute was to govern both competitors and the appointment of assessors. The inference to be drawn from the letter he had read was that the Institute wanted to govern both.

The CHAIRMAN: Not at all. In the case in question the President has accepted the position of assessor, and, as I understand it, is to nominate the competitors in this particular instance by direct invitation of the promoters.

Mr. BONNER: That is so according to the letter I have received from the Town Clerk of St. Pancras, and hence it was that I brought it before the Meeting as a matter of fair play.

The CHAIRMAN: Therefore the President in

this case has acted exactly on the lines of the resolution that you propose.

Mr. BONNER: That is what I wanted to know. But in other cases it has not been so; for instance in the Hove competition and in the Dartmouth competition. In those two cases the Institute actually wrote to the promoters of the competition. He had the information direct from the Town Clerks of the respective places.

The CHAIRMAN: The Institute wrote to the promoters to what effect?

Mr. BONNER: That they wished not perhaps to nominate competitors—possibly they found they could not do that but almost insisting that they should appoint the assessors.

Mr. EDWIN T. HALL [F.]: I rise to a point of order. Mr. Bonner has alleged that the Institute wrote to Hove almost insisting that it should appoint the assessor. What the Institute did was to send a copy of the Regulations which had been settled in that room, and which the Institute officials were instructed to send to every promoter of competitions. There was nothing more than that done, as I understand.

The SECRETARY: I take it to be my duty when I am asked by promoters to send them the Regulations for Competitions, to write calling their attention to Clause 1, which makes the appointment of a professional assessor of paramount importance, and which states that the President is always ready to advise promoters on the point. That is the regulation routine letter that I always write.

Mr. BONNER went on to say that he quite agreed that professional assessors should be called in to assist a committee, but there was no reason why a man should be sent from London, say to Edinburgh or to Liverpool, where there were quite as able men, and probably men who were better acquainted with local requirements than anyone that could be sent from London.

The CHAIRMAN said that, so far as he could see, there was nothing in either part of the resolution which was contrary to the usual practice of the Institute in regard to competitions. Neither the President nor the Council had in any case nominated competitors unless they had first been invited to do so; and neither the President nor the Council had in any case appointed a professional assessor unless invited to do so. No pressure had in any case been brought to bear on promoters of a competition to induce them to come to the Institute. It was merely stated in the Regulations for Competitions that the President would be pleased, when desired to do so, to advise the promoters as to the appointment of an assessor. There was nothing that anyone could object to in the resolution; and if it was put to the Meeting, he presumed it would be passed unanimously.

Mr. BONNER said he should like further

to ask one question, and it was almost an international one: Did or did not the Institute write suggesting that it should appoint two English architects to compete for the Hague Palace of Peace?

The CHAIRMAN: No, they did not do so.

Mr. G. A. T. MIDDLETON [A.] seconded the resolution.

Mr. H. BONNER said he hoped the resolution would be passed, so that it might be an instruction for the guidance of future Councils of the Institute.

Mr. WM. WOODWARD [F.] said the motion had already been seconded, but he had promised Mr. Bonner that if nobody else seconded it he would do so. He felt quite sure, however, that Mr. Bonner would now see, after the distinct explanations from the Chair, and after the observations of others present, that he was under an entire misapprehension, and instead of putting the resolution and recording on the Minutes something which must convey a rather different interpretation from what they desired, he hoped Mr. Bonner would see that the best thing to do would be to withdraw the resolution.

Mr. EDWIN T. HALL suggested that it would be wise to withdraw the resolution. If it were carried it must suggest to the outsider that there had been some impropriety. What would the public think? Mr. Bonner did not accuse anybody, but the public would not know that. The resolution affirmed what was always done: "That neither the President, nor the Council, nor either of them shall approach the promoters of any competition with the object of their nominating competitors." The Council never did so. To affirm that they must not do it implied that they had been doing something improper. The resolution went on: "Nor shall the President or Council appoint any professional assessor in any competition unless requested to do so by the promoters of such competition." They never had done so—never in a single case. But if this resolution were passed it would imply that they had. They were all anxious to impress on the public that it was to the interest of architects that there should be a professional assessor appointed. They had affirmed that again and again in that room. When a competition was announced, the Secretary, as a matter of routine, without referring to the Council, sends the promoters a copy of the Regulations, which says that it is desirable that there shall be a professional assessor.

Mr. BONNER said if it was the opinion of the Chairman and of the Meeting that the motion should be withdrawn, he left himself entirely in their hands. He was sure, however, that they would give him the credit of bringing the motion forward with the best of intentions.

The resolution was then taken as withdrawn and the further business of the meeting was proceeded with.

The late Alexander W. Mills.

Mr. Alexander W. Mills, the oldest practitioner in Manchester, who died at his residence in Bowdon, Cheshire, on the 22nd ult., in his 92nd year, had been a Fellow of the Institute during the years 1877 to 1884. Mr. John Holden [F.] has kindly contributed the following details of his career:—

The late Mr. A. W. Mills was born in London 8th May 1814, and commenced his architectural career in 1829 in the office of James Bunstone Bunning, at that time architect to the City of London, a gentleman well known and remembered for the many important buildings erected by him during his term of office, viz. the Coal Exchange, Holloway Gaol, Billingsgate Market.

While thus engaged during the day, and having a real love for the profession which he had adopted, he employed his leisure time during the evenings in attending the classes at the chambers (in Furnival's Inn) of Mr. George Maddox, a professor of architecture, at that time an old man and a violent enthusiast, but a thorough master of his art.

George Maddox was associated with the practice of architecture now generations back. He was for some time the principal assistant to the late Sir John Soane, and subsequently helped in the education of almost all the successful architects at that and a subsequent period. Amongst them may be named: Cockerell, Decimus Burton (who was entirely educated as an architect by him), Gilbert Scott, &c. George Maddox used to say that "no man could be an efficient architect unless he was, like Michael Angelo, a sculptor and painter as well." He was one of the earliest founders, along with David Roberts, of the Suffolk Street Gallery, and was a very clever artist.

After completing his articles A. W. Mills entered the office of Richard Tattersall in Manchester, where he laid the foundation of that practical knowledge which was so useful to him in after days.

After spending some time in Manchester, his old friend and master James Bunstone Bunning (whose pupil he had been for some five years or more) proposed that he should join him in Manchester, and they remained together some time. Bunning, however, being in London, practically the Manchester business was entirely in the hands of the junior partner.

This business was established during the year 1838, and, after the retirement of Mr. Bunning, was continued by Alexander W. Mills alone with considerable success until the year 1853, when he took into partnership with him his pupil, James Murgatroyd; the firm then became Mills & Murgatroyd, and was carried on with equal success until his retirement in 1882, when he left the entire business to his junior partner.

Some of the most important buildings in Manchester were erected by Mr. Mills during his term of practice, including the enlargement of the

Exchange in the early part of his career, and the present enlarged building afterwards erected on the site; the joint stations of the London & N.-W. Railway and the M. S. & L. Railway at London Road; the building known as Collie's Warehouse, in Aytoun Street, now "The Grand Hotel"; the extensive buildings belonging to the "Guardians of the Poor" in Manchester and Crumpsall; the enlargement of the Manchester Grammar School, with its very complete Gymnasium; the High School for Girls; the Manchester and County Bank, with its numerous branches, &c.

Mr. Mills was intimately connected with the city improvements up to the date of his retirement from practice, was well known and esteemed as an arbitrator and umpire, and his opinion was much valued in disputes of all kinds connected with building operations.

He was one of the founders of the Manchester Society in 1865, and was President from 1869 to 1871. He was a justice of the peace for the county of Chester.

Coal Smoke Abatement.

The following are among the subjects to be treated at the Smoke Abatement Conference to be held next week at the Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square:—"The Abatement of Smoke from Private Houses," by H. A. Des Vœux, M.D., and "The Distribution of Produced Gas as a means of alleviating the Smoke Nuisance," by S. E. Ackermann, on 18 Dec.; "Stoking and Smoke Abatement," by Commander W. F. Caborne, C.B., and "Report based upon Returns furnished by Manufacturers who have succeeded in securing the Abatement of Smoke in Factories," by S. Rideau, on 14 Dec. "Administration, Legislation, and Necessary Reforms" will be discussed on the 15th, when Sir Wm. Richmond, R.A. [H.A.], will preside. The Inaugural Address of the Conference is to be delivered by Sir Oliver Lodge, F.R.S., President of the Conference, on Tuesday evening, 12 Dec.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The President's Appeal.

The result of the letter of appeal issued last October to over five thousand architects by the President of the Institute (who is also President of the Architects' Benevolent Society) is published below, together with amounts received prior to the appeal from new donors and subscribers. Mr. Walter Emden has intimated that he will increase his donation to £50 if nine other gentlemen will give a like amount. Mr. Wm. Glover has promised £50 in support of Mr. Emden's offer, and the Society of Architects has contributed 50 guineas. During the year sixty-five applications for grants have been received and investigated, and assistance

has been rendered in sixty cases. In addition to the foregoing (which do not include the Society's ten pensioners) there are a number of applications at present before the Council to be dealt with before Christmas. Altogether the sum of £842 has been distributed in relief this year. Donations and subscriptions will be received and gratefully acknowledged by the officials of the Society.

RECENT DONATIONS AND NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS (1905).

	Donations			Subscriptions		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
A Birmingham Architect	1	0	0	—	—	—
Adams: Maurice B.	—	—	—	1	1	0
Ashworth: Charles H.	—	—	—	1	0	0
Aston: Mrs. K.	0	1	0	—	—	—
Baldwin: F.	—	—	—	1	1	0
Ball: Charles W.	—	—	—	1	1	0
Bath: F.	0	10	6	—	—	—
Beckett: R. T.	—	—	—	0	10	0
Benwell: J. W.	1	0	0	—	—	—
*Berney: Henry	—	—	—	0	10	6
†Beswick: Harry	—	—	—	4	4	0
†Blanc: Hippolyte J., R.S.A.	2	2	0	—	—	—
Bodley: G. F., R.A.	—	—	—	2	2	0
Boehmer: Edward	—	—	—	5	5	0
Bradshaw & Gass	—	—	—	2	2	0
Brewer: C. C.	2	2	0	—	—	—
Brierley: W. W.	2	2	0	1	1	0
†Bromley: A. N.	—	—	—	2	2	0
Bruton: E. H.	1	1	0	1	1	0
Burke-Downing: H. D.	—	—	—	1	1	0
Carter: T. B.	—	—	—	0	10	6
Cheadle: Walter H.	—	—	—	1	1	0
Chisholm: R. F.	—	—	—	1	1	0
Chubb: John B.	1	1	0	—	—	—
Clarkson: S. Flint	—	—	—	1	1	0
Clough: H. H.	—	—	—	1	1	0
†Cobb: E. F.	—	—	—	0	10	6
*Collett: T. E.	26	5	0	—	—	—
Collins: M. E.	1	1	0	1	1	0
Collins: N.	—	—	—	0	10	6
Cronk: Egbert	—	—	—	1	1	0
Dannatt: Percy B.	—	—	—	0	10	6
†Davies: David (Llanelly)	—	—	—	1	1	0
Davies: David (Henllan)	0	5	0	—	—	—
Dawber: E. Guy	—	—	—	1	1	0
Deas: F. W.	—	—	—	2	2	0
Douglas & Minshall	2	2	0	—	—	—
Dunn: W. Newton	—	—	—	1	1	0
†Edis: Colonel R. W., C.B.	21	0	0	—	—	—
Elliott: Thomas	—	—	—	1	1	0
†Emden: Walter	25	0	0	—	—	—
†Emerson: Sir William	5	0	0	—	—	—
†Evans & Son	3	3	0	—	—	—
Favarger: Henri, F.S.A.	—	—	—	1	1	0
Ford: Lawton R.	2	2	0	—	—	—
Freeman: Frank	1	1	0	—	—	—
G.: A. A.	—	—	—	0	10	0
*Gandy, James	—	—	—	1	1	0
Gibson: Daniel	—	—	—	0	10	6
Gilford: Hubert	—	—	—	1	0	0
*†Glover: William	300	0	0	—	—	—
Goodsir: John P.	—	—	—	0	10	0
†Grant: W. Leonard	1	1	0	—	—	—
Green: W. Curtis Green	—	—	—	1	1	0
Greenop: Edw.	1	1	0	—	—	—
Gunnis: J. W.	—	—	—	1	1	0
Gutteridge: A. F.	—	—	—	2	2	0
Haigh & Thompson	—	—	—	1	1	0
†Hall: Edwin T.	25	0	0	—	—	—

	Donations		Subscriptions			Donations		Subscriptions	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
*Higginbotham: F. W.	—	—	0	10 0	†Society of Architects	52	10 0	—	—
Hill: Eliot F.	—	—	1	1 0	*Spiers: Walter L.	5	0 0	—	—
Hill: Oswald C.	1	0 0	—	—	Spire: Jos.	—	—	1	1 0
*Hodson: Wm.	—	—	1	1 0	†Stewart: Wm.	—	—	2	2 0
Holland: T. J.	0	8 0	—	—	*Sturdy: F. J.	—	—	1	1 0
Homan & Rodgers	5	5 0	—	—	Tasker: H. Francis	—	—	1	1 0
†Hooper: T. R.	1	1 0	—	—	Taylor: Andrew T.	25	0 0	—	—
Horsfield: J. Nixon	—	—	1	1 0	†Taylor: Sir John	—	—	—	—
Horsley: Gerald C.	2	2 0	—	—	Thomas: Walter W.	10	10 0	—	—
*House: J.	—	—	1	1 0	†Tubbs: Percy B.	—	—	—	—
Howell: W. Roland	—	—	1	1 0	†Tylers & Bricklayers' Company	5	5 0	—	—
*Hudson: John	—	—	1	1 0	Type: Marcus O.	—	—	1	1 0
†Hunt: F. W.	5	5 0	—	—	Underwood: Edgar S.	—	—	1	1 0
Hunter: James K.	—	—	1	1 0	*Vacher: Sydney	—	—	2	2 0
Jackson: E. A.	5	5 0	—	—	Vallance: R. Frank	—	—	1	1 0
Jacobs: B. S.	2	2 0	1	1 0	Walker: W. T.	3	3 0	1	1 0
Joass: W. C.	—	—	1	0 0	Warren: Edw.	—	—	1	1 0
Kemp: W. J.	—	—	1	1 0	Waterhouse: P. Leslie	—	—	2	2 0
†Kempster: J.	—	—	0	10 0	†Webb: Sir Aston, R.A.	25	0 0	1	1 0
Lees: E. W.	—	—	0	10 6	*West: F.	5	5 0	—	—
†Lemon: James	—	—	1	1 0	Westwick: Louis A.	—	—	1	1 0
Lewes: C. H. F.	—	—	1	1 0	White: William Henry	5	5 0	1	1 0
Liddington: J. H.	—	—	2	2 0	Whitelegg & Whittaker	—	—	1	1 0
Löhr: C. H.	1	1 0	—	—	†Whitley: C. T.	5	0 0	—	—
Lucas: J. Archibald	—	—	0	10 6	Wigfull: J. R.	—	—	1	1 0
McCauley: T. H.	—	—	1	1 0	†Williams: F. H.	—	—	1	1 0
Macintosh: John	—	—	0	5 0	Williams: Robert	—	—	0	10 6
McKellar: James C.	—	—	2	2 0	Withers: J. B. Mitchell	—	—	1	1 0
*Manchester Architectural Society	1	0 0	—	—	Wood: Joseph F.	—	—	2	2 0
Mawson: T. H.	—	—	1	1 0	†Woodward: Wm.	26	5 0	—	—
Mileham: Chas. H. M.	—	—	1	1 0	Wyborn: S. M.	0	10 6	—	—
Milne: W. O.	1	1 0	—	—	*York Architectural Society	1	1 0	—	—
*Minty: E. A.	5	0 0	—	—					
Mitchell: Arnold	2	2 0	—	—					
Moore: Albert W.	—	—	2	2 0					
Morley: W. J.	—	—	1	1 0					
Morris: Percy	—	—	1	1 0					
Mundy: Thos. E.	—	—	1	1 0					
Munford: W. D. T.	—	—	1	1 0					
Myers: A. R.	—	—	0	5 0					
Myers: J.	—	—	1	1 0					
†Nash: W. Hilton	5	5 0	—	—					
Newell Bros.	2	2 0	—	—					
†Nottingham Architectural Society	5	5 0	—	—					
Oldrieve: W. T.	—	—	1	1 0					
Oliver, Leeson & Wood	2	2 0	—	—					
Orpen: R. Caulfield	—	—	1	1 0					
Oswell: A. E. Lloyd	—	—	1	1 0					
Paine: George H.	—	—	1	1 0					
†Parker: W. J.	—	—	1	1 0					
Parkinson: C. E. L.	—	—	1	1 0					
Patrick: George	—	—	1	1 0					
Pick: S. Perkins	5	5 0	—	—					
Poole: W. C.	—	—	1	1 0					
*Porter: Horatio	—	—	2	2 0					
Prentice: A. N.	3	3 0	—	—					
Ricardo: Halsey	2	2 0	—	—					
*Roberts: Alfred	—	—	1	1 0					
Robins: S. D.	5	5 0	—	—					
Ross: Clarence R.	—	—	0	5 0					
†Roumieu: R. St. Aubyn	1	12 0	—	—					
*Ryan-Tenison: A. H.	—	—	1	1 0					
Salmon: W. Forrest	—	—	1	1 0					
Sawday: Albert E.	—	—	1	1 0					
Scott: Andrew R.	1	1 0	—	—					
†Scrymgeour: W. H.	20	0 0	—	—					
Sedding: E.	—	—	0	10 0					
Seward: E.	1	1 0	—	—					
Sharman & Archer	—	—	0	10 6					
Skipper: G.	2	2 0	1	1 0					
†Snell: Alfred Saxon	20	0 0	—	—					
†Snell: H.	—	—	1	1 0					

707 16 0 121 4 0

* Denotes contributions received prior to the issue of the appeal.

† Denotes contributions in addition to donations or subscriptions formerly given.

REVIEWS.

THE LAW OF LIGHT.

The Law of Light and Air. By Alfred F. Hudson and Arnold Inman, Barristers-at-Law. Second Edition, 8vo. Lond. 1905. Price 7s. 6d. [*Estates Gazette*, Ltd., 6 St. Bride Street, E.C.; Sweet & Maxwell, 3 Chancery Lane.]

Seven years have elapsed since Messrs. Hudson and Inman published their useful book on *The Law of Light and Air*. We now welcome the second edition of the work, which is just published, and can be obtained from *The Estates Gazette* Office in St. Bride Street. Although seven years is no length of time for a text-book to be of real service, we think the authors have done well to bring their clearly written book up to date; and the necessity for this has largely arisen from the case of *Colls v. The Home and Colonial Stores* having been tried recently, first in the Chancery Court, then in the Appeal Court, and finally in the House of Lords.

It is many years since a "Light and Air" action was taken to our highest Court, and this being a typical case, and one which arises daily in

every town where rebuilding is taking place, all interested in building matters should study it fully. This Messrs. Hudson and Inman now make possible. A short clear statement of the law as it now stands is to be found on page 58 of the book, *i.e.* Does the obstruction amount to a nuisance? Also on pages 70 and 71 what constitutes a nuisance is fully set forth. In an action for "Light and Air" it has now to be clearly distinguished between a partial inconvenience and a real injury to the plaintiff in the enjoyment of his premises, which seems to a layman to be the common-sense view of the matter as it is now the legal one upon which they have to act. The book contains a note also of the interesting case of *Warren v. Brown*, also of *White v. Harrow*, and as far as one can see has been thoroughly revised throughout.

One of the most valuable features the authors give us is a most comprehensive Table of Cases, which makes a reference to them very easy. All interested in the Law of Light and Air should possess a copy of the book.

H. CHATFIELD CLARKE.

MINUTES. III.

At the Third General Meeting (Business and Ordinary) of the Session 1905-06, held Monday, 4th December 1905, at 8 p.m.—Present: Mr. Henry T. Hare, *Vice-President*, in the Chair, 28 Fellows (including 8 members of the Council) and 25 Associates. The Minutes of the meeting held 20th November 1905 [p. 60] were taken as read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of Colonel John Eaton, C.B., *Fellow*, elected 1882.

The Hon. Secretary called attention to the list of recent donations to the Library [see *Supplement*], and a vote of thanks was passed to the donors.

The Secretary announced that by a resolution of the Council under By-law 20 the following gentlemen had ceased to be members of the Institute—viz. John Mansfield Ferguson, Harry May, Donald Campbell Marks, and Laurence Youngs.

The Secretary announced the results of the Preliminary, Intermediate, Final, and Special Examinations held by the Institute in November.

The following candidates for membership were elected by show of hands under By-law 9:—

AS FELLOWS (16).

HERBERT JOHN CHARLES CORDEAUX (East London, Cape Colony).

GEORGE ARTHUR HAMILTON DICKSON [*A.* 1888] (Diocesan Surveyor of Pretoria, South Africa).

HORACE JOHN HELSDON [*A.* 1892].

ALEXANDER ROBERT HENNEL [*Titte Prizeman* 1894, *A.* 1895].

JOHN NIXON HORSFIELD, F.S.I.

WILLIAM GEORGE HUNT.

HARRY CHAMBERS KENT, M.A. Sydney University (Sydney, New South Wales).

ALBERT WALTER MOORE.

GEORGE ERNEST NIELD [*A.* 1894].

JOSEPH OWEN, County Architect for Anglesey (North Wales).

ARMITAGE RIGBY (Douglas, Isle of Man).

PERCY ROBINSON [*Qualified for Associateship* 1905] (Leeds).

FRED ROWNTREE.

EDGAR SEETON UNDERWOOD.

ADAM FRANCIS WATSON [*A.* 1879] (Sheffield).

ERNEST AUGUSTUS ECKETT WOODROW [*A.* 1881].

AS ASSOCIATES (20).*

LIONEL NEWMAN BARRETT [*Special Examination*].
ARTHUR ALFRED CARDER [*Probationer* 1898, *Student* 1904].

JAMES CHARLES COOK [*Qualified Special Examination* 1904] (Bloemfontein, S. Africa).

OTTO SIGISMUND DOLL [*Special Examination*] (Brighton).

GEORGE LEONARD ELKINGTON [*Probationer* 1898, *Student* 1901].

GEORGE FREDERICK ELY [*Probationer* 1898, *Student* 1899] (Liverpool).

CHARLES LIONEL FLEMING-WILLIAMS [*Probationer* 1897, *Student* 1899].

JOHN LEIGHTON FOURACRE [*Probationer* 1898, *Student* 1902] (Plymouth).

LIONEL UPPERTON GRACE [*Probationer* 1897, *Student* 1898, *Grissell Prizeman* 1902].

WILLIAM COURTENAY LE MAITRE [*Probationer* 1902, *Student* 1903].

JOHN HATTON MARKHAM [*Probationer* 1900, *Student* 1903].

LESLIE THOMAS MOORE [*Probationer* 1899, *Student* 1903] (Great Yarmouth).

VAL MYER [*Probationer* 1900, *Student* 1902].

JAMES JOHN SYDNEY NAYLOR [*Probationer* 1897, *Student* 1900].

HARRY PRINCE [*Probationer* 1897, *Student* 1900].

EDWARD REID [*Special Examination*] (Sunderland).

SYDNEY SEARLE [*Probationer* 1899, *Student* 1903].

NOEL THOMAS [*Probationer* 1897, *Student* 1898] (Plymouth).

JOHN WILSON WALKER [*Probationer* 1897, *Student* 1902].

WILLIAM ERNEST WATSON [*Probationer* 1900, *Student* 1902].

Mr. Horace T. Bonner [*A.*], in accordance with notice, moved, "That neither the President nor the Council, nor either of them, shall approach the promoters of any competition with the object of their nominating competitors; nor shall the President or Council appoint any professional Assessor in any competition, unless requested to do so by the promoters of such competition." The resolution was seconded by Mr. G. A. T. Middleton [*A.*]. The Chairman explained that there was nothing in the resolution which was contrary to the usual practice of the Institute: that neither the President nor the Council had in any instance approached promoters with the object of nominating competitors, nor had they ever appointed a professional assessor unless invited to do so by promoters. It was further pointed out by members present that to pass such a resolution would suggest improper action on the part of the President and Council. Mr. Bonner then withdrew the resolution.

Some notes on the London Building Acts Amendment Act 1905, prepared by Mr. Wm. Woodward [*F.*] at the request of the President, having been read by the author, the subject was further treated by Mr. J. Douglass Mathews [*F.*] and others. A vote of thanks to Messrs. Woodward and Douglass Mathews was passed by acclamation.

The proceedings closed, and the Meeting separated at 10 p.m.

* Except where otherwise indicated, the newly elected Associates passed the Qualifying Examination last June.

